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**Tuesday, March 13, 1973**  
**Phalguna 22, 1894 (Saka)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## Seventh Session (Fifth Lok Sabha)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 13, 1973/Phalguna 22,  
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Improvement of Catering on Railways

\*301. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to improve catering in trains;

(b) whether departmental catering will be introduced on all the Railways; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Departmental catering already exists to a limited extent on all the Railways.

#### Statement

(a) In order to improve the conventional method of Dining Car Catering, a new method on experimental basis has been adopted on 3DN/4UP Frontier Mail between New Delhi and Bombay Central. Food is cooked in static kitchens and is picked up and stored in hot cases in the Pantry Car. It is

served to passengers at suitable times on run. The advantages of this method are that the Pantry Cars can be kept clean, washing on moving trains is eliminated and the bearers and the cooks can remain in clean uniforms. This type of service has also been recently introduced on the Madras-New Delhi Grand Trunk Express. This has been widely appreciated by passengers. It is proposed to extend this to other important trains on a phased programme.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस प्रश्न के साथ 317 नम्बर का प्रश्न भी ले लिया जाये तो अच्छा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह लेने वाला होता तो मैं पहले ही ले लेता ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने अक्सर देखा है कि जो खाना या मिठाई वगैरह रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर विकती है उन की क्वालिटी दिन व दिन खराब होती जा रही है; और इस बारे में लोगों का कहना यह है कि कांट्रैक्ट जो भी दिया जाता है उस से चार्ज इतने लिये जाते हैं कि वह सस्ती मिठाई और अच्छी दे ही नहीं सकता । मैंने पहले भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि मिठाई की क्वालिटी बुरी होती जा रही है, यानी मामूली लड्डू और पेड़ा बहुत ही खराब मिलते हैं, और लड्डू अन-ब्रेकबिल है, जमीन पर पटक दिया जाये तो नहीं टूटेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने के लिये कौन सी कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : डिपार्टमेंटल कैटरिंग को बेहतर से बेहतर बनाने के लिये

हर दफ़ा कोमिन्स की जाती है। माननीय सदस्य ने मिठाई के भूतलिक खास शिकायत की है तो उस पर काफ़ी ध्यान दिया जायगा। लेकिन बैसे में बता दूँ कि डिपार्टमेंटल कैफ़िंग का जो स्टाफ़ है हर मौके पर, इस से पहले कि मिठाई बेचने के लिये प्लेटफ़ार्म पर जाये, उस को चौक करता है। अगर कोई खास ऐसा बाक़्या है, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, तो मैं ज़रूर उस की तहकीकात करूँगा।

**श्री एस० एच० बनर्जी :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने कल सदन में भाषाबास दिया है कि तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये वह फूड पैकेटस बना रहे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सिस्टम तमाम रेलवेज पर चालू होगा, और वह फूड पैकेट जो दिया जायगा उस की कीमत कम से कम कितनी होगी ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० सिन्घ) :** इस में क्लास की बात नहीं है। हम ने यह कहा था, और मेरी राय है जिस पर हम भ्रमल करना चाहते हैं कि बैरायटी भ्रातृ फूड जितना कम हो सके उतना कम करना चाहिये, ज्यादा गंदगी इसीलिए भाती है कि तरह तरह की चीज़ें बेची जाती है, और ठीक डब से नहीं बेची जाती हैं। इसीलिए पैक में पूरी और भालू की सब्जी तथा एक मिठाई 8 पूड़िया उन में होंगी - 75 पैसे में वे सब, गर्म गर्म पूरी और भालू की सब्जी लोगों को वे सब जो अच्छी और पक्की हो, वह बेरा प्रयत्न रहेगा। क्लास की कोई बात नहीं है। रेलवेज के लोग दक्षिण का जाना चाहते हैं। बैरायटी को कम करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं जिस से सफ़ाई हो सके।

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** He has already made our mouths water.

**श्री नाचुराज बहिरवार :** क्या यह सही है कि ईस्टन रेलवे में भनचोराइज कांट्रेक्टर्स जाना देते हैं और गंदा खाना देते हैं। मैंने रेलवे केटरिंग बाकों से पूछा तो वह कहते

हैं कि यह लोग हम को बेचने नहीं देते हैं। इस के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो जनरल क्वेश्चन है, इस से पैदा नहीं होता।

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** ऐसा कोई बाक़्या हमारी नोटिस में नहीं आया। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है इस मामले की तहकीकात की जाएगी।

**श्री ड० एन० लिबारी :** जहाँ कांट्रेक्टर के इस्तीफा देने के बाद डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग शुरू हुई और उस में दो, तीन हजार रु० का नफ़ा भी महीने में हो रहा है फिर भी नार्थ ईस्टन रेलवे में जैसे पहलेजाघाट और महेंदू-घाट के बीच में फिर कांट्रेक्टर को ठेका देने की बात हो रही है ? ऐसा क्यों, यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** ऐसी बात नहीं है। होता यह है कि जब कांट्रेक्टर का ठेका खत्म किया जाता है तो वह भ्रदालत में जा कर स्टैंड बाईर ले जाता है। जहाँ पर डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग तत्सल्ली बक़ा चल रही है उस को बदलने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Of late, the Railways are handing over the departmental catering to the private contractors. In that context, may I ask the hon. Minister how many refreshment rooms and dining cars have been given over from departmental catering to private contractors within the last one year?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI :** It is not the policy of the Government to hand over departmental catering to contractors. But, in certain circumstances, where the departmental catering is in vogue, it is our endeavour to see that the entire catering is done on that particular platform by the Department. I think there is only one instance where the contract of a train, when it was run departmentally, has

been given to a contractor because the department was sustaining losses. So, it was given to the contractor, by which we were able to reduce the losses, and also some improvement in the food supplied to the passengers was noticed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked: are there any refreshment rooms in the hands of the private contractors? Improvement in catering in the railways has not been possible because it is in the private hands.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not give the comments also yourself later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The question relates to improvement in the standard of catering. May I know from him whether it is not a fact that recently the catering contract of one of the most important trains, that is the Kalka-Howrah Mail, has been given to a private contractor. I may tell you that only four or five days ago I was travelling in that train. At 10'clock in the afternoon when I placed an order for lunch, the man came and said that most of the items were exhausted and he could not supply the lunch. This is the kind of private contractors to whom you are giving the catering. Do you think that this will improve the catering?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, if his service is not satisfactory, there is no obligation on our part to continue the contract at all. It can be rescinded at any time.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सरकार मीटर गैज लाइन पर, जो काठगोदाम - टनकपुर - रामनगर को जाती है, केटरिंग व्यवस्था पर ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगी ? वहां की स्थिति बहुत खराब है ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि इस किस्म की सुविधा हर जगह पर और हर रेलवे पर बढ़ाई जावेगी । इस के लिये कोई आश्वासन देने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: I want to know from the Minister whether permission to sell alcoholic beverages in the European-style refreshment rooms and dining cars will improve catering.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No, Sir. No alcohol is served in the Railways in their catering service.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: The Minister has said that it has been widely appreciated by passengers. This is not a correct statement. I would like to know from the Minister as to who have appreciated the food of the Railways, served by the Railways, May I know whether he is prepared to lay on the Table such letters of appreciation, if any, from the passengers so far received by him?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is appreciated by those who have eaten it. We have got many certificates and appreciation. If the hon. Member wants I can lay it, and lay the whole data on the Table of the House. Now pattern of catering has been introduced in No. 15 and No. 18 trains. This is from 1-4-1973. Food is taken from static kitchens and served to passengers in the train, and on this particular type of catering we have received appreciation from the travelling passengers, and now because of this we are also introducing this in No. 25 down and 26 Up. This will be introduced in AC Express train, Delhi to Bombay Central from this month. It is in view of this sort of appreciation from the general public on the nature of the food served that I have said that in the beginning.

Running of special coal trains to Bangalore

\*302. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged upon the Railway authorities to run some special coal trains to Bangalore

to save the industrial production in the State in general and in the City in particular; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Railway Ministry thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Railway operations in the Southern region were seriously dislocated due to the Andhra Pradesh agitation. Movement of coal and coke to Mysore State was consequently affected. With the easing of situation towards the end of February 1973, movement of coal to Mysore State has been stepped up. One rake of hard coke for Bangalore Cantt. has already been allotted on 25-2-1973.

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** In view of the unforeseen circumstances at certain times and the difficulties faced by the industries, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will advise the Railway Board to supply more coal so that sufficient stocks can be built up to ease this kind of situations. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether more hard coke will be supplied so as to meet the shortage.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** Within the availability of wagons, the supply of coal, both hard coke and slack coal, will be stepped up.

#### **Self-sufficiency in the matter of Railway Stores and Equipments**

\*303. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has reached near self-sufficiency in meeting its requirements of stores and equipments for Railways; and

(b) if not, the time by which the country will become self-sufficient in this respect?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Yes, Sir. During 1971-72 out of total purchases of over Rs. 413 crores, Rs. 40 crores were imported representing less than 10 per cent as compared with around 30 per cent in 1951-52.

(b) Attainment of self-sufficiency is a continuing process. Efforts to develop more and more items indigenously are being vigorously pursued.

**SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether attempts are being made to modernise the railways without resorting to import at the present rate.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** The effort is to modernise both the traction and rolling stock equipment by indigenous sources. Every effort is made to see that imports are cut down and import substitution programme is implemented.

**SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Is it a fact that a sales promotion team is coming from U.S.A. to sell equipment here?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** It was reported in the newspapers that a team is coming to India. But it is not an official team. It is a team of private individuals coming to see as to what sales they can affect.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** The hon. Minister had emphasised in his railway Budget speech the great potentiality for export of the railway goods. May I know to which countries exports have been made of items like stores and equipments for which possibly he has got potentiality available to export?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):** They are mainly wagons. We have got orders from Yugoslavia and supply has already started. Earlier we got orders from the Soviet Union. We expect orders from Poland also.

**Railway knowledge among Countries**  
**Railway knowledge among countries**

4

\*304. SHRI B. K. DAS  
 CHOWDHURY:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international Centre for sharing of knowledge about Railways among the different countries is likely to be set up in the country in the near future; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) There is no proposal at present to set up any international centre of this type in India.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has just now stated that in view of the demand of railway equipment abroad, they are trying to increase the export sales. In view of that may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will re-consider the proposal to have a sort of international seminar, if not a centre, considering that there is an appreciable development made by the Indian railways in all respects, so that we can sell out more railway goods and also our expertise to other countries to earn foreign exchange?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, India is a member of two international organisations, namely, International Railway Congress Association and International Union of Railways. These two organisations are international organisations and India is a member of them and this is for exchange of new ideas, developments, new technique etc. So far as export is concerned that is a different subject. I might inform hon. Member so far as export demand is concerned there is no dearth of it. The question is of our capacity to meet the foreign demands.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know whether a meeting of the international group of sharing of railway knowledge was held recently, in July? If so, how many countries participated and what are the conclusions of the meeting? Has any decision been taken regarding the machinery to be set up to implement the recommendations of the meeting held in Paris in June?

MR. SPEAKER: How are you able to connect this supplementary with the main question?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: According to PTI.....

MR. SPEAKER: No question of PTI. The question was about an international centre for sharing railway knowledge. He said No.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I specifically asked whether any meeting of sharing of knowledge of railways of the international group was held in Delhi. Let him answer that because it is reported that a meeting of the international centre for sharing of railway knowledge among different countries was suggested.....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to enter into arguments. It will take more time than the reply.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The International Union of Railways founded in 1922 held its golden jubilee celebrations in Paris in 1972. An ad hoc committee of the whole body set up and its meeting was held in Delhi in February. The Chairman of the Railway Board, Shri Baliga, presided over it. They discussed a number of problems. If you like, I can mention them: it is a whole page.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question does not relate to that.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I want to know whether the Railway Minister knows which are those countries which are very much advanced with

regard to the question of the service of railways concerning speed, electronics and so on. If the Minister does not know, we should express sympathy.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may be knowing many things, but they must relate to this question.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know whether any international centre for sharing of knowledge of railways does exist in any other country, particularly in countries such as Japan Belgium or USA?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said there are two international organisations of which the Indian Railways are also members. Japan too might be a member. But in the conference held in Paris, among Asian countries India attended. Malaysia and Pakistan did not attend. It is possible Japan might have attended, but I have no information. This international organisation is like other international organisations which hold periodically conferences in which a number of countries attend.

### Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

\*305. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the irrigation potential created during the various Five Year Plans but which remain unutilised;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the study; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to see that the irrigation potential created is fully utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) to (c). There is always some time lag in the utilisation of irrigation potential in almost all new projects, particularly in the tail reaches, as it takes a few years for these areas to be developed and the entire potential as envisaged is achieved.

Prior to Independence, a period of ten years used to be allowed for full utilisation. In view of the need for accelerated production of additional foodgrains, State Governments have taken a number of steps on many projects to speed up the development. These include synchronisation of construction of the smaller canals to serve 40 ha. blocks along with the main canals and branches; technical advice and provision of credit facilities to farmers for construction of field channels, drains and land shaping; construction of field channels and recovering the cost thereof from beneficiaries where ever there is inordinate delay; augmentation of facilities for supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, etc.; research, demonstration and farmer's training and extension services to farmers. Comprehensive ayacut development programmes including the development of regulated markets, all weather roads and storages have been taken up on some of the bigger projects. As a result of the various measures taken the utilisation of irrigation potential has shown significant improvement during the recent past as will be seen from the table below:

	At the end of	Potential Utilisation in million hectares).
1st Plan:	2.48	1.48
2nd Plan	4.63	3.34
3rd Plan	6.46	5.47
At the beginning of 4th Plan	8.45	7.06
1969-70	8.93	4.49
1970-71	9.30	7.76
1971-72	9.81	8.11
1972-73 (anticipated)	10.71	8.86

The national average of utilisation is potential created in the preceding year is now about 90 per cent. Even so, every effort is being made to bring the potential created into full use. A Committee of State Ministers of Irrigation has also been set up to analyse the existing pattern of utilisation in the country region-wise and project-wise; analyse the reasons for the lag in utilisation and under utilisation and to identify critical regions or projects where steps are immediately called for; and to suggest remedial measures to be undertaken at different stages of planning, execution and operation to enable proper and prompt utilisation. Their report is expected to be available in another two months.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the utilisation as is shown hereby the Minister is about 90 per cent. It is very good. What I want to know is this. Some areas which were once under good utilisation have now turned to be under un-utilisation. I want to know whether these areas also have been removed from this.

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** I think what the hon. Member is referring to is a project like the Mizamsagar where the irrigation water could not be supplied this year for want of water. This list does not contain such kinds of projects. The statistics that have been given are entirely for new irrigation projects that have been constructed, potential created and utilisation not made.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** I want to know which are the States that are utilising this water hundred per cent and which are the States which lagging behind.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** There are 33 major projects and 97 medium projects where the utilisation of water is less than 85 per cent. It is not that it is judged by the projects that we want to take up. In particular, the States and the projects where the lack of

utilisation is due to various reasons are: Andhra; to a small extent, Pochampad and the hydel canal II; Mysore Tungabhadra project; Maharashtra. Some of the recent projects like Bhima, Purna and other projects; Gujarat Kakkarpara, Mahi and so on. Then Bihar, where development of irrigation is pretty bad as in Kosi, Gandak.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What about Kerala?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** In Kerala it is all right.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Sir, if all the natural resources of water in the rivers are utilised for the larger interests of this country, I think we would not have faced this drought and natural calamities like famine in this country. It is most unfortunate that the natural resources have not been exploited fully. Even this question of linking Ganga and Cauvery is there since years. I do not know when it will see the light of day, and Mysore is also included in it. We doubt very much, because there is a lot of controversy. I would like to know why in the Cauvery basin all the projects which are pending and which are not seeing the green signal of this Ministry till today are not able to make full use of the water for the development of the famine areas of the Mysore State. We have been utilising only the non-outlay, and also the money from the States. The Centre has not been paying even a single pie on the ground of clearance not having been given. I am asking this question as to why it is still pending for a long time.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Keep some scope for listening to me also! (Interruptions).

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** These are the questions connected with my constituency and my State. The Minister has been saying repeatedly, consistently and persistently that these projects have not been given the clearance.



DR. K. L. RAO: What the hon. Member said is correct, there is irrigation only for about 25 per cent of our cropped land. If we do all the projects that are known to us, both underground and surface, it is expected that the irrigation potential would be 50 per cent, and with the inter-basin transfers like the one we are thinking of, namely, a national water grid, then the percentage of 50 per cent can be taken up to two-thirds or 66 per cent.

With regard to the question of the Cauvery project, there have been differences among the States—Kerala, Madras and Mysore. They have had discussion, and they have agreed that they would like to have it settled out of court. Therefore, we have appointed a fact-finding committee with a judge and two other experts. Their report has now come. It has been printed and circulated to the various States. We hope that further steps will be taken to settle the problems amicably.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Sir, may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that lift irrigation has very great potential in the Himalayan region, and still, the Government continues to sanction tube-wells in those areas? May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the fifth five year Plan, this practice would be stopped and special rigs would be made available in the terai areas so that water is supplied for irrigation purposes there?

DR. K. L. RAO: We depend upon lift irrigation quite a lot and in fact in the Himachal region lift irrigation is inevitable. I hope more and more schemes will be taken up.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say to what extent the irrigation potential created in the country has remained unutilised due to inter-State water disputes and if any has remained unutilised because of these disputes, what concrete steps Government are taking to solve these disputes within a reasonable time?

DR. K. L. RAO: When we discuss about non-utilisation of the potential it only means those projects which were approved and potential has been created but utilisation is not there; that is what the question deals with. I do not know whether the hon. Member is thinking of this or of theoretical possibilities of projects which are not yet started because they are not sanctioned or approved. (Interruptions).

श्री शारदादेवी राय : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कष्ट करेंगे कि सरकार पिछली चार पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत के आधारा पर अपना यह विचार निश्चित करने जा रही है कि ट्यूबवेल से ज्यादा एम्फिसिस कैनाल बाटन और नदियों में कैनाल निकासन पर दिया जाये ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Tubewell water is very good; of course there should be water in the tubewells, which means areas like the Gangetic basin or the Narmada basin. Wherever there is water available, underground water is important and it should be exploited, as well as the other surface waters.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय, ने कहा है कि गंडक का पानी झनयूटिलाइज्ड रह जाता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि सरकार ने अभी तक डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरी नहीं बनाया है और अन्य इंतजाम नहीं किया है ? इस हालत में सरकार ने जो पेटेशल क्रीएट किया है, उस के यूटिलाइज न किये जाने में कसूर सरकार का है या जनता का ? यदि इसमें सरकार का कसूर है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में सब साधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तैयार है, ताकि जनता पानी का इस्तेमाल कर सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true in respect of Gandak project utilisation is not good in Bihar because, as the hon. Member says, some of the field channels are not being dug; in some areas the drainage question also should be attended to. I have discussed with the Chief Minister of Bihar these problems and they promised that they would take more energetic steps to see

that the potential is better utilised. A committee of ministers has also been appointed to look into unutilised projects and we are awaiting their recommendations. I agree with the hon. Member that more efforts are necessary to make use of very valuable projects like the Gandak.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Year after year, month after month, we were told that an award was forthcoming on the Narmada project; it was promised at the end of last year; a tribunal was set up and that was dissolved and the matter was left to the Prime Minister and the award was expected to come last year. Now it is past; January and February are also past and in the month of May we are passing another Budget and there seems to be no award forthcoming... (*Interruptions*) Is it March. I am glad that they have learnt the names of the months. If the Prime Minister has no time to deal with this matter why is it not done through some other procedure and why is it that we do not accept the awards already given by many commissions that had been set up?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** The Tribunal has not been dissolved, as the hon. Member has said. It is still in existence. All that happened was that the Chief Ministers agreed that on two points the award should be given by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has taken a lot of pains in the matter. She has given an opportunity to the various State Governments to put forward their points. They have sent whatever they wanted to say or represented them in person. I expect the award would be made shortly.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Has the Minister studied the Chinese system of irrigation where they pump running water so that problems of constructing dams, silting, etc. can be avoided? In that context, will he give immediate clearance for building the canal system for Narmada?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a suggestion for action.

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** It is not a suggestion. I want clearance for building the canal system for Narmada.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** A project has been sanctioned already, long before. I think they are awaiting the taking up of a comprehensive project after knowing exactly what the height of dam is to be.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** In view of the opinion of the experts that a larger proportion of irrigation facilities can be derived by linking Ganga with Brahmaputra, and that too at much lesser cost, than linking Cauvery and Ganga, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken any positive steps and, if so, what are the steps to link Ganga with Brahmaputra?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** All these are components of the wider national water grid. There are many links, two of which have been mentioned by the hon. Member. The plan for investigation of this project is pending with the Planning Commission. Once funds are made available, the investigation work would be taken up, which is expected to take five to seven years. So far as linking Ganga with Brahmaputra is concerned, we would require the co-operation of Bangladesh.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** In view of the fact that Kosi and Gandak projects are international in character, keeping also in view the statement of the Minister of State for Planning in Patna, may I know whether the Central Government is prepared to take over the Kosi and Gandak projects under the Centre for early completion and proper utilisation of the resources?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** This question is often raised on the floor of the House. A policy decision has to be taken about the taking over of these projects as national projects. That demand has not been conceded. The States are competent to tackle them. So far no project has been taken up as a national project. The same demand was made about Rajasthan canal and many

other projects. That demand has not been conceded so far. So far as the international character of these rivers is concerned, many rivers are international in character. That is not one of the reasons which will weigh with us in taking over a project by the Centre. It is a very difficult problem on which a policy decision is yet to be taken.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** A Member of the Planning Commission is reported to have said that we have by now invested about Rs. 5000 crores, to be precise, Rs. 4770 crores, in our irrigation projects in the country during the last twenty years and we are suffering a loss of about Rs. 140 crores every year. That is what a Member of the Planning Commission has said. Will the hon. Minister consider this very serious situation and take appropriate steps, particularly, with regard to policy decisions in three respects that is, firstly, along with irrigation projects, the field channels should be simultaneously dug; secondly, that the beneficiaries should be exempted from paying any tax for at least two years in order to enable them to get used to it and, thirdly, in view of the fact that underground water level of canal areas rises up causing water logging he will also provide for augmentation canals for the irrigation projects particularly in the north-eastern zone of the country?

**DR K. L. RAO:** The irrigation projects require a considerable amount of money. We are equally proud that we have built a very magnificent system of irrigation. In the last 25 years, we have actually doubled what we had already before. It is a very good performance that we have had in the field of irrigation. But still I agree that a lot more requires to be done.

With regard to the utilisation of irrigation, as the statement has mentioned, the utilisation was only 60 per cent in the First Plan, 70 per cent in the Second Plan, 80 per cent in the Third Plan and now it is 90 per cent (agrees) with the hon. Member that we

should make use of every inch of irrigated potential. We are anxious about it. That is why we have appointed a Committee with the Minister of Irrigation of Maharashtra State as the Chairman. They are taking a lot of interest; they are going round all the places. I will pass on the various suggestions made by the hon. Member to them. They will make a recommendation as to what positive steps should be taken to utilise every inch of irrigated potential.

**Fire in O & NGC well No. 109 at Lakwa, Assam**

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**\*306. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O&NGC's Oil Well No. 109 at Lakwa near Sibsagar in Assam has been on fire for a long time causing a loss of crores of rupees;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the breaking out of the fire in the said oil well and the loss suffered therefrom; and

(c) the action taken against those responsible for the fire?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH):** (a) No, Sir. There was no fire but a "blow-out" in which oil and gas under pressure came out of the well in an uncontrolled manner.

(b) and (c). A high-level Enquiry Committee has been set up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to enquire into the causes of the "blow-out" and to fix responsibility in case it was due to negligence on the part of any one, although such mishaps are not unknown in the oil industry.

**श्री राम लाल शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के पूछने का एक मतलब यह भी था कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों का नाम लेता हूँ जो बिलचस्वी रहता है। देश के लिए मैं बात

लग जाए और करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो, एक हाई पावर कमीशन एपवाईट किया गया हो और उसका कोई रिजल्ट न आया हो, ऐसी हालत में मैं भी यह जानना चाहूंगा कि चाहे आग लगी हो, चाहे ब्लो अप हुआ हो, चाहे कुछ भी हुआ हो, कितने रुपये का नुकसान उस में हुआ और किन परिस्थितियों में ऐसा हुआ तथा जो हाइ पावर कमीशन आप ने बनाया उस की रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी ।

**श्री देव कान्त बरुआ :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है कि आग लग गई तो आग तो लगी नहीं । आग लगना बन्द किया गया । जब ब्लो अप होता है, गैस और तेल निकलता है तो उस का आग लगना बन्द करने के लिए वायु वाष्प बनाई जाती है, उस से ह्यमिडिटी तैयार की जाती है । तो जल वाष्प और वायु से उसे को बन्द किया गया । यह शुरू हुआ था 9 तारीख को और उस को बन्द किया गया 22 तारीख को । इसीलिए आग लगी नहीं है । और अभी कितना नुकसान हुआ है यह कहना मुश्किल है क्योंकि यह प्रोडक्शन बेल नहीं था । यह एक्सप्लोरेटरी बेल था । इसीलिए यह प्रश्न का उत्तर इस समय देना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि एक्सप्लोरेटरी बेल में कितना क्या है इस के बारे में कोई ज्ञां नही की जाती । जब वह प्रोडक्शन में आता है तब पता लगाया जाता है कि कितना तेल और गैस है ।

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेचरल गैस जब हम ड्रिलिंग मशीन से अपरेट करते हैं, खोदते हैं, उस समय यह संभावना कि इस में गैस निकलेगी, इस में फायर भी हो सकता है, ब्लो अप भी हो सकता है, इस का क्या प्रीकाशन लिया जाता है ?

**श्री देवकान्त बरुआ :** यह तो कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि इस से तेल निकलेगा या गैस निकलेगी । वह तो 3 हजार 8 सौ मीटर के नीचे जब प्रेशर निकला तब पता चला कि इस में तेल है और गैस है, दोनों का प्रेशर आ

रहा है । क्यों कि उस में छिद्र किया जाता है । उस से निकल आई गैस । तो यह तो संभावना रहती है । इसलिए उस को बन्द करने के लिए एक ब्लो आउट प्रिबेन्टर की मशीन होती है उस को उस के ऊपर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । और दूसरे आग न लगने के लिए इस में होज पाइप से पानो दे कर उस में ह्यमिडिटी पैदा की जाती है । सदस्य महोदय को याद होगा इस के पहले भी 1966 में रुद्र सागर में ब्लो आऊट से आग लग गई थी और उस से काफी नुकसान हुआ था । इस दफे वह नुकसान नहीं हुआ क्यों कि उस का प्रतिकार किया गया ।

**SHRI D. D. DESAI :** The hon. Minister has mentioned about preventive measure. I believe, he is referring to the Christmas trees. The Russian type of Christmas tree that we have got is costlier and also it requires two persons to operate the valves being very high. Why should we not think of installing a Christmas tree which could be operated from the ground, hardly a couple of feet high, so that in case of fire, the well can be immediately sealed and the fire put off. Our selection of Christmas tree has been faulty. Would the hon. Minister consider changing the Christmas tree from the Russian design to the American design?

**SHRI D. K. BOROOAH :** The Christmas tree is not used for prevention of blow-out. It is meant only to seal the well once we have decided that there is to be production in the well. The Christmas tree is altogether a different thing. It has nothing to do with prevention of blow-out.

**श्री लालजी भाई :** काफी देरे तक आग लगती रही तो कितना नुकसान उसमें हुआ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठिए, आग नहीं लगी ।

### Houses of Directors of F.C.I. Raided by C.B.I.

\*307. SHRI MD. JAMILUDDIN  
MAN:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has raided houses of some Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India following complaints from Members of Parliament and if so the names of Directors and dates and places of raids and the documents and money recovered;

(b) whether raids were not simultaneously held at New Delhi, Calcutta and Sindri residences; and

(c) the follow-up action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुद्दिनमान : मोहतरम सदर, बार के टाइम में यह सुन रहे थे कि एलाइड फोर्स और एक्सेस फोर्स वगैरह वगैरह थे, लेकिन इस फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में ट्रायो फोर्स हैं और उन ट्रायो फोर्स ने इस ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन को पीछे करने में कितना बाधा दिया है वह मैं कल बयान करूंगा जब कि काल एक्शन पर मैं बहस करूंगा। अभी फिलहाल के लिए यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर फर्टिलाइजर के और डायरेक्टर आफ प्रोडक्शन के खिलाफ बहुत से सीरियस चार्जेश आफ करप्शन हैं और सरकार के ब्रावजद श्री आप के विभाग में उसमें से एक आइसी को चेयरमैन बनाया है? इस के अलावा जो एन्क्वायरी सी०वी०आई० की हो रही है उसमें कितनी प्रोसेस हुई है और सी०वी०आई० क्लस के मातहत उन लोगों पर कार्रवाई कब तक नहीं की गई?

श्री देवकांत बरुआ : सदरम सदरियर ने पूछा है कि कुछ इलाजों इन लोगों के खिलाफ मेम्बर-पार्लियामेंट ने लिख कर भेजा था—उन के बारे में जांच हो रही है। उस में एक फिक्कत यह भी थी कि ट्रायो में 20 लाख रुपया सर्वेस एकाउंट में जमा हुआ है। मैंने उस की जांच करने के लिए अपने एक ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी को भेजा था। उन्होंने बताया कि 20 लाख तो नहीं, लेकिन 13 लाख रुपया सर्वेस एकाउंट में जमा है। मैंने तुरन्त सी०वी०आई० को इस मामले को सुपुर्द कर दिया और वहां के मार्केटिंग डायरेक्टर मुखर्जी साहब और जनरल मैनेजर को छुट्टी पर जाने दिया। सी०वी०आई० इस के बारे में जांच कर रही है।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुद्दिनमान : मोहतरिम सदर, बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को फर्टिलाइजर के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए बहाल किया गया है, एजुकेटेड अनएम्पलाएड के नाम पर बहाल किया गया है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे कि एजुकेटेड अनएम्पलाएड के नाम से जितनी एजेंसियां दी गई हैं, वे उन लोगों को दी गई हैं, जिन्होंने घुसपैठ की है या करप्शन के जरिये उन पर हावी हो गये हैं?

श्री देवकांत बरुआ : यह जो 13 लाख रुपया सर्वेस एकाउंट में जमा हुआ है, यह प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स के साथ जो बिजनेस हुआ है, उसी का नतीजा है—इस की जांच की जायगी। मेम्बर साहब ने अभी एजुकेटेड अनएम्पलाएड एग्रीमेंट के बारे में कहा है, उन के नाम से एजेंसियां देने में कुछ शरारतें की गई हैं, उन के बारे में भी इस में जांच होगी और मैं इस के ऊपर बस तब तक बोल रहा हूँ।

SHRI R. P. YADAV: In view of the fact that the condition of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is going from bad to worse, the Government has been constantly requested by Members of Parliament to order a

CBI inquiry into all fissy project contracts. What is the hitch for the Government to order an inquiry?

Is the Government aware that recently the Managing Director of the FCI spent as much as Rs. 5 lakhs on his daughter's marriage and the entire sets of utensils presented were of all pure gold? Is it also a fact that the entire top brass of FCI attended the wedding on official tours and in order to facilitate their attendance at the marriage, a number of meetings were fixed at Calcutta on that date?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : माननीय सदस्य ने जैसा कहा है, मेरे पास भी कागजात आये हैं और मैंने इस की जांच करने के लिये भी कह दिया है । कोई प्राइमा-फेसी केस बन जाय त: सी० बी० आई० को दिया जायेगा । इन्हीं कागजात में 20 लाख रुपये की शिकायत भी थी, जिस की जांच कराने के बाद वह सत्य प्रमाणित हुई ।

श्री भोगेंद्र झा : यह प्राइमा-फेसी केस क्या इस्टेब्लिश होगा ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मेरे कहने में खिलती हुई है —जब सन्देह होता है तब सी० बी० आई० को देते हैं । प्राइमा फेसी केस सी० बी० आई० बनायेंगी । मेरे कहने में थोड़ी गलती हुई है, परी हिन्दी में थोड़ी दुर्बलता है । . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . इस के बारे में अभी तीन-चार रोज हुए मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट ने लिख कर मुझे दिया है और मैंने तुरन्त कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है । पहले डिपार्टमेंटल एन्क्वायरी होगी, उस के बाद मामला सी० बी० आई० को जायेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फाटिलाइजर कोरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने जितने लोगों को खाद्य बेचने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये हैं, उन में कितने निजी व्यापारी हैं और कितने अनएम्प्लॉयड ग्रेजुएट्स हैं—इन दोनों की संख्या बतलाइये ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : शास्त्री जी ने पूछा है, मैंने उस की भी जांच कराने के लिये दिया है, क्योंकि इस के साथ उस का भी सम्बन्ध है ।

श्री दामोदर पांडे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इन्हें कोआपरेटिव मार्केटिंग की मारफत फाटिलाइजर बेचने में क्या परेशानी है, लेकिन बजाय उन के आप प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को मार्केटिंग के लिये दे देते हैं जिस में बंगलिंग हो जाती है ? दूसरी बात-यह मामला 1971 से आप की मिनिस्ट्री की नोटिस में लाया जा रहा है, क्या वजह है कि तमाम जानकारी होने के बावजूद जो बंगलिंग चल रहा है, उस को रोक नहीं गया ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : महाशय जी, हमारे माननीय सदस्य पांडे जी ने पूछा है कि मंत्री महोदय को क्या परेशानी है कि वे प्राइवेट को देते हैं, कोआपरेटिव को नहीं देते हैं—मंत्री महोदय को भी यही परेशानी है कि कोआपरेटिव को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है । मैं इस की चेष्टा कर रहा हूं, कृषि मंत्री जी के साथ भी इस बारे में बात-चीत कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि इस काम की जिम्मेदारी कृषि विभाग को लेना चाहिये । एफ० सी० आई० का काम तो उत्पादन में वृद्धि होना चाहिये, व्यापार में लिप्त होना मैं उन के लिये उचित नहीं समझता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले संवाल के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने कुछ लोगों को छुट्टी पर जाने दिया है । छुट्टी पर जाने दिया है, इस का अर्थ यह है कि उन को लीव पर जाने दिया है । उन्हें सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया, उन्हें लीव पर क्यों जाने दिया गया ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : जब सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आजायगी और ऐसा मालूम होगा कि इन लोगों के दोषों



होने की सम्भावना है, तब पनिश किया जायेगा या सस्पेंशन में डाला जायेगा । सी० बी० आई० को कहा गया है कि वे अपनी रिपोर्ट जल्दी दे दें कि किन-किन आफिसर्ज पर वे सन्देह करते हैं । हम ने उन्हें छुट्टी पर इस लिये जाने दिया कि वे सीनियर आदमी थे, जिम्मेदार आदमी थे, उनकी जानकारी में यह काम हुआ है । जब सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तब उस पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

#### Expansion of Trombay Fertilizer Project

\*308. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:  
SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed expansion of the Trombay Fertilizer project has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). A plan to expand the Trombay project is under consideration of Government. Different Schemes have been suggested in this connection and these are being appraised. No decision has yet been taken.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I would like to know from the hon Minister as to what the total cost involved is in this proposed expansion programme. Secondly, what is the total installed capacity for the production of the plant? What is the actual output of the plant during the current year? And if there is a big gap between the total installed capacity and the actual production what are the reasons for it?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, there have been many schemes. The total cost of the schemes which have been accepted ultimately is Rs. 37.5 crores with a foreign exchange component of

Rs. 13.8 crores. The revised project has been approved by the Board and submitted to the government. The report has also been submitted to the World Bank. The project would be completed in about 30 months starting from June, 1973. I do not have the detailed information but the Trombay project production capacity forms a substantial part.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Irrigation in Chambal area

\*309. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite heavy investment on the Chambal Project, the pace of irrigation in the area has been slow; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

##### Statement

(a) and (b). The Chambal Project had been planned for annual irrigation of 2.83 lakh ha. each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, with an intensity of 76 per cent over culturable command area in Rajasthan and 61 per cent in Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Rajasthan have reported that the canals constructed by them can serve a net culturable commanded area of 2.29 lakh ha. and that 1.74 lakh ha. of annual irrigation is being done at present. This is about 61 per cent of that originally envisaged.

The potential created in Madhya Pradesh is about 2.62 lakh ha. The maximum irrigation done so far has been about 1.29 lakh ha. or about 45 per cent of that originally envisaged.

The slow pace of development of irrigation has been indicated to be:

- (1) Reluctance of farmers to do kharif irrigations:

It was contemplated that kharif would cover 21 per cent of the culturable command area in Rajasthan and 12 per cent in Madhya Pradesh. The actual kharif irrigation has been, however, very low. By the attempts being made by the State Governments, rice cultivation in kharif is now stated to be catching up.

- (2) Reduction in carrying capacity of the right bank canal owing to weed growth and slips of over-burdens

Owing to weed growth etc., the capacity of the right bank canal had gone down to 2780 cusecs. A special Technical Committee examined the problem and their recommendations are being implemented. The capacity of the canal has now come upto 5500 cusecs.

- (3) Impeded drainage and salinity in Some areas:

Some areas in Rajasthan and in Madhya Pradesh have shown distress due to impeded drainage and over use of water by the farmers. Some projects for drainage have been already implemented and more are under implementation.

- (4) Slow construction of field channel and water courses and land shaping by farmers:

As farmers were delaying this work, the Government of Madhya Pradesh took up in 1963, the construction of water courses and have already covered 1.39 lakh hectares.

A special programme costing Rs. 11.8 crores for land levelling and land shaping and construction of water courses and field channels and drainage has been drawn up by the Government of Rajasthan in one of the Panchayat areas and has been sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Madhya Pradesh Government have also prepared a similar project.

- (5) Lack of suitable pre-irrigation extension demonstration programme and infrastructure facilities:

The Chambal Command has now been included in the Central sector area development programme of the Ministry of Agriculture under which expenditure on the construction of rural roads and complexes is met by the Central Government. Schemes costing Rs. 150 lakhs have been approved in Rajasthan and those costing Rs. 144 lakhs for Madhya Pradesh.

A Soil and Water management pilot project has also been taken up as a Central sector project of the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out studies and demonstrate on farmers' fields the efficacy of improved practices.

- (6) Reduction in culturable command area in Rajasthan on the basis of village shahjra sheets:

The Rajasthan Government have reported that within the distribution system as contemplated in the project, the culturable commanded area is only 2.29 lakh ha. with the techniques of water management being imparted to farmers, they envisage that the intensity of irrigation may go upto 120 per cent when the targeted annual irrigation would be achieved, otherwise they propose to consider bringing additional area under command by flow or lift.

#### Setting up of Project to Manufacture High Density Polyethylene for Plastic Industry

\*310. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of high density polyethylene which is the basic raw material for plastic industry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a project in the country



in the public sector for manufacture of this raw material to meet the growing demand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

High Density Polyethylene is one of several plastic raw materials being used by the plastic industry in the country. There is a likely shortage of about 2000—3000 tonnes of High Density Polyethylene expected during this year.

There is no scheme for the manufacture of High Density Polyethylene in the public sector at present. The private sector manufacturer of this item has been allowed to expand its present licensed capacity of 20,000 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes per annum. This expansion is expected to materialise in 1974. A unit for the manufacture of 30,000 tonnes per annum of Polypropylene is under implementation in public sector. High Density Polyethylene and Polypropylene are mutually substitutable to a large extent for a variety of uses.

The shortage of High Density polyethylene has been particularly felt because of simultaneous shortage of other thermoplastic raw materials, which are inter-changeable in use to some extent.

However, units for manufacture of 30,000 tonnes of Low Density Polyethylene and 30,000 tonnes of Polypropylene are being set up in the public sector. With the coming on stream of these units in 1975, the overall thermoplastic raw materials position is expected to ease.

लोहियाकर नगरिक परिषद्, बटना द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

\*311. श्री राजाबख्श खानकी : क्या रेल बंजी यह बताने की कोषा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या पिछली फरवरी में जब यह पटना गये थे तो पटना की लोहिया नगर नगरिक परिषद् ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल बंजी (श्री एन० एन० खन्ना) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठना ।

Law Commission's Report on the Improvement in the Service conditions and emoluments of Judges

\*312. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA  
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission in its latest report has recommended to Government to make substantial improvements in the service conditions and emoluments of the Judges with a view to attract more experienced and competent lawyers to judicial service to ensure expeditious and efficient administration of justice; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIBAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission in its Fifty-Fourth Report on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 has made such a suggestion.

(b) No decision has been taken so far on the proposal by the Government.

**Survey for extension Western embankments of River Kosi**

\*313. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys for extending western embankments of river Kosi further South in Darbhanga, Samastipur and Baya Sarai District of Bihar have been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the schedule of execution of work on the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of starred question No. 313 to be answered in the Lok Sabha on the 13th March, 1973 regarding survey for extension of Western Embankments of river Kosi.

(a) and (b). The protection of the areas below the existing embankment on the Kosi, Kamla and the Bagmati from flooding has been investigated by the State Government of Bihar. It has been concluded that there will be no advantage in extending the Western Kosi embankment below Ghogepur as the area to be protected will still be liable to inundation by the flood waters of Kamla and the Bagmati. The State Government, have, therefore, no proposal for extension of Western Kosi embankment.

Investigations for the construction of embankment on the right bank of Ghugri (Name of Kosi after the confluence of Kamla and Bagmati) below Mansi-Supal railway line between Badlaghat and Nagarpara and Kusela and Timmohanghat are being carried out by the State Government.

**पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में बिहार में रेलवे लाइनों का विकास**

314. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :  
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में बिहार में रेलवे लाइनों के विकास के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या गया-पटना रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) :

(क) नयी लाइनों के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । इसलिए अभी से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस योजना अवधि में बिहार में कौन-कौन सी नयी लाइनों का निर्माण शुरू किया जायेगा ।

(ख) जी नहीं, फिलहाल नहीं । लेकिन इस पर गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

**U.N. Inter-Regional Seminar on Water resources Administration held in New Delhi**

\*315. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:  
SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.N. Inter-regional seminar on current issues of water resources administration was held in the 3rd week of January, 1973 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether he attended the seminar; and

(c) the important recommendations and observations made at the seminar and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Seminar was held at New Delhi between the 22nd January and 2nd February, 1973 and a few sessions were attended by the Minister of Irrigation and Power.

(c) The directions in the Seminar highlighted the following main points:

- (i) The fresh water resources of the world is a fixed quantity and at the same time the demand for water is growing indicating that water resources are becoming increasingly scarce in many parts of the world. It is, therefore, necessary to improve the efficiency of water administration and water use and use this important natural resources to the best advantage;
- (ii) To optimise planning and development and operation of water use, it is advisable to place water resources development from all sources under one agency at the national and at regional levels as far as circumstances permit in each country, otherwise, high powered Boards of heads of Ministries should coordinate activities, with final decision, in case of differences by the Chief Political authority;
- (iii) Irrigation should be a comprehensive activity covering both engineering and agricultural aspects; in opening up new areas, the water administration should be prepared to deal with the aspects other than water management;
- (iv) The importance of detailed assessment of ground water

resources; conjunctive use of surface and ground waters; formulation of standards and guidelines for water quality control at national level was emphasised along with the need to assist water users in making the necessary technological improvements;

- (v) Water Resources Development needs support and subsidy at the national level. The programmes could gradually be later on promoted to self-supporting basis, on sufficient development of the economy;
- (vi) There is need for water laws that will give the maximum flexibility to the water administrators to deal with changing patterns of water use and increasing scarcity of water; and
- (vii) There is need for comprehensive flood plain management including zoning, flood forecasting, flood insurance and flood defence. International Cooperation and joint planning should be done where necessary.

The position in India in regard to these points is given below:—

- (i) The need has already been recognised in India for the constitution of a high powered National Water Resources Council and river basin commissions. As a result of increasing use of water resources of the country and the programme of larger utilisation in the future the need has been recognised for evolving a national water policy so as to ensure a continuous appraisal of the needs for water and the most beneficial and equitable allocation of available water for different uses in the interest of the country as a whole;

- (ii) As a first step it would be necessary to amend some provisions in the Constitution so as to reflect the concept of water as a national asset and to provide for the settlement of inter-State river disputes by conciliation, arbitration or otherwise. Views of the State Governments have been sought on the proposed amendments;
- (iii) Ayacut development programmes have been taken up on major projects in the country where provision is made for suitable coordination of activities of various departments;
- (iv) The Central Ground Water Board has already started the work of detailed assessment of groundwaters and the Ministry of Health and Family Planning are processing a bill for Water Pollution Prevention;
- (v) The question of a longer term loans, concessional rates of interest and a suitably phased repayment schedule, after benefits start flowing in, have been brought to the notice of the Finance Commission;
- (vi) The Indian Law Institute is being asked to draw up model legislation for Irrigation Acts and Codes for the use of the States; and
- (vii) A national flood forecasting programme has already been taken up. The importance of flood fighting, flood warning and flood defence are being continuously emphasised on State Governments. Flood insurance will have to await experience of crop insurance programmes under contemplation. International Cooperation and joint planning are being already done with Bangla Desh.

# Variance in Prices charged by Oil companies in States

\*316. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices charged by the Oil Companies for their products are different in different States; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the prices charged and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). The prices of bulk refined petroleum products like motor spirit or petrol, high speed diesel oil, light diesel oil, etc. are fixed by the Government from time to time on the basis of the recommendations of the Oil Pricing Committees. For the purposes of fixing the basic ceiling selling price, the country has been divided into 12 pricing zones. These are based on the 8 main ports and 4 inland refineries in the country. The pricing zones are not fixed on the basis of the State boundaries. While the basic ceiling selling price in a pricing zone would be the same, the retail selling price in any location within the pricing zone would consist of the basic ceiling selling price and freight from the respective pricing point and other local charges like octroi, sales tax, etc. The retail selling prices at the different locations may thus be different. Under the present pricing arrangement, uniform retail prices of products at different locations in the same State or anywhere in the country have not been contemplated.

बड़े जंकशन स्टेशनों पर खान-पान द्रालियों का बंद करना

\*317. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने यह तय किया है कि कुछ बड़े-बड़े जंकशन स्टेशनों पर खान-पान द्रालियां बंद कर दी जायें;

(क) कबि हा, को-उम कबिबो के नाम क्या है और इसकी परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितनी हानि होगी, और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप जो क्षति होना पड़ेगी वह ज़ायेगे इनको क्या रोजगार दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में इस मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद हकीम खान) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) घोर (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Clearance of Chaskaman Project, Poonma (Maharashtra)**

\*318 SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Chaskaman Project in Poonma District has been cleared and sanctioned by the Central Government, and

(b) the estimated cost thereof and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) (a) and (b) The question of acceptance of the Chaskaman Project estimated to cost Rs 98 crores, a new project in the Krishna basin received in 1970, would have to be considered after the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has given its award, which it is hoped, may be available in a year or so

Report by former Chairman and Managing Director of F.C.I. on Sale of Methanol by the then General Manager of Trombay, now Director (P & M)

\*319 SHRI ACHAL SINGH  
SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 32 on the 14th November, 1972 regarding the report by the former Chairman and Managing Director of Fertilizer Corporation of India on the sale of methanol and other deals by

Director (Production & Marketing) and state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has examined the report and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH) (a) and (b) On a consideration of the report of the former Chairman & Managing Director, Fertilizer Corporation of India and other connected papers, the Central Vigilance Commission advised that neither Dr S K Mukherjee, Director (Marketing) nor Shri V Chandrasekharan Marketing Manager Trombay should be held blameworthy in any way and that no action need be taken against them

**Huge Profits by Foreign Pharmaceutical Firms by Conjurin Fake Manufacture**

\*320 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether a recent study made by the Jawaharlal Nehru University has further substantiated the fact that foreign pharmaceutical firms in India are making huge profits by 'conjuring fake manufacture' of drugs from imported intermediates,

(b) whether these firms are importing intermediates comparatively at a much higher price and that no efforts are being made to manufacture these in India, and

(c) what steps are being taken to reduce dependence on such foreign firms and also to manufacture such drugs so that repatriation of large profits is reduced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D K BOROOAH) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

### Statement

(a) and (b). In a study made by Shri Ranga Rao of Jawaharlal Nehru University entitled "Foreign Technology in Indian Pharmaceutical Industry", a conclusion has been drawn that foreign pharmaceutical firms in India are making huge profits by conjuring fake manufacture of drugs from imported intermediates. Shri Ranga Rao states that certain foreign firms take up production of some drugs from penultimate stage by importing the penultimate intermediate at high prices, and going through only a simple one steps process and this has been termed by him as a 'fake manufacture'. In this connection he has mentioned chloramphenicol and Chloroquin as two glaring examples of fake manufacture. The information furnished by Shri Ranga Rao does not appear to be correct. A comparison of prices of imported drugs and intermediates has been made by Government during the same period which indicates that in the cases cited by Shri Ranga Rao, manufacture of Chloramphenicol and Chloroquin has resulted in foreign exchange saving to the country and that the price of imported intermediate raw material is lower than the price of imported finished product. Further, Chloramphenicol is being manufactured mainly from imported Benzaldehyde, and import of the penultimate intermediate viz. Nitro Aminodiol is allowed with a view to supplement the indigenous availability and not in lieu thereof. Production of Chloroquin has also been taken up from 4-Hydroxy-7 Chloroquinoline which is not the penultimate stage. While some units are producing these two drugs from basic stages, the other units have been asked to switch over their production from more basic stages. It may also be stated that while considering the import of intermediates or raw materials for manufacture of any drug, adequate care is taken to ensure that local production results in adequate savings in foreign exchange vis-a-vis import of bulk drugs as such. A few cases of drug manufacturing firms

with foreign equity importing bulk drugs/raw materials at higher prices than those available from other sources at competitive prices, have been brought to the notice of the Government. In all such cases, suitable action is taken to bring down the prices to competitive levels. The ceiling prices at which some of the drugs can be imported have already been specified in the Import Trade Control Policy Book. Import of several drugs has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation and the coverage of the items under the canalisation scheme is reviewed from time to time to see whether any additions are necessary. Besides, the concerned manufacturing units are also persuaded to take up production of such intermediates in the country as soon as possible. Government's examination therefore has not substantiated the conclusion drawn by Shri Ranga Rao.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to regulate the share of the foreign firms in this field of industry and also to build up the Indian Sector of the industry are :

- (1) The Indian Sector of the industry is being accorded preferential treatment in the approval of manufacturing schemes.
- (2) Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through the public sector projects.
- (3) Industrial licence is generally not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations, except of those of a very essential nature, and similarly licence is not issued where the proposed formulation activity is not linked with the production of bulk drugs;
- (4) Imposition of appropriate export obligations as a condition precedent to expansion in capacity or for taking up of new activity; and

- (5) Progressive reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase of Indian share-holdings as and when they are allowed expansion of their manufacturing activities.

**Retrenchment of Burdwan-Howrah Chord Lines Staff (Eastern Railway).**

2990. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several members of P.W.D. staff of Burdwan-Howrah Chord line (Eastern Railway) have been retrenched;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether several new employees have since been appointed on the same section of P.W.D.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not re-employing the retrenched staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI). (a) Yes.

(b) Casual labour who are engaged for specific works are retrenched on completion of the works if no alternative employment in the area can be found for them. The juniormost are retrenched first. For alternative employment also senior persons are considered in preference to juniors.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise

पीने के पानी के नल की सुविधा से रहित पूर्वांचल सीमान्त रेलवे के स्टेशन

2991. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वांचल सीमान्त रेलवे पर ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ पीने के पानी के लिए नल उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री गुरुमुख लाली कुरेशी) : (क) पूर्वांचल सीमा रेलवे पर 397 स्टेशन ऐसे हैं जहाँ पानी के नलों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) पीने के पानी के नलों की व्यवस्था उन्हीं स्टेशनों पर की जाती है जहाँ पाइप के जरिये पानी उपलब्ध रहता है । अन्य स्टेशनों पर, प्रत्येक स्टेशन की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार हल्क-मध्य, उबले नल-कूप, टैंकरो से पानी की सप्लाई प्रावि जैसी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जाती है । उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित स्टेशनों पर इस तरह की व्यवस्था मौजूद है ।

सलैया से मधुरा तक पाइपलाइन का निर्माण

2992. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री गुरुमुख लाली कुरेशी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम ने सलैया (गुजरात) से मधुरा तक तेल पाइप लाइन बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) मधुरा शोधनशाला के लिए कच्चा तेल लाने के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम का कच्छ की खाड़ी में सलैया नामक स्थान से मधुरा तक एक पाइपलाइन के निर्माण का विचार है ।

(ख) पाइपलाइन परियोजना के 1977 तक पूरे होने की आशा है ।

(ग) पाइपलाइन पर लगभग 92 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है ।

**Railway Services for Tribal Areas in Rajasthan.**

2993. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the tribal areas in Rajasthan for which Railway stations are more than 10 miles away, and

(b) whether any schemes for providing Railway services to these areas are under Government's consideration, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

**Target of power production in the Fourth Plan**

2994 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether according to latest indications, the target of 23 million kw of installed power capacity is not likely to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan Period and a shortfall of at least 3 million kw is inevitable, and whether during 1972 additional capacity to be created is not likely to be above 1038 mw as against the proposed addition of 1560 mw,

(b) if so, the extent of delay so far suffered, by each power project and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to minimise the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) The latest review indicates that there may be a shortfall of 3 to 3.5 million kw, in installed power generating capacity by the end of the Fourth Plan period. During 1972-73, a capacity of 1000 MW is likely to be commissioned against the proposed addition of 1560 MW

(b) A statement showing projects spilling over to 1973-74 together with the reasons for delay is laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4480/73.]

(c). Monitoring groups have been appointed to constantly review the progress of the projects and remove bottlenecks, if any, supply of plant and equipment for the projects is being expedited; arrangements are being made for supply of steel, cement and other scarce materials required for the projects and additional funds are being made available for speedy completion of the projects

**Setting up of Coal-based Power Projects in each State**

2995. DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the number of board outlines of the coal-based power projects to be taken up in each State during the ensuing year in pursuance of the decision to set up a net work of such power plants in the country, and

(b) the cost and foreign exchange content of the different projects and the extent and nature of equipment for these projects to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) The details of the coal based power stations for which project reports have been received/recommended/approved and are likely to be taken up for construction during the ensuing year together with the estimated cost thereof are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4481/73]

(b) The Stations, will mostly use indigenous plant and equipment No proposals for import of these plant have been made so far

**Electrifications of villages in Rajasthan**

2996 DR H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of villages in Rajasthan which have so far been



electrified and percentage of rural population of Rajasthan which is still deprived of the benefits of electricity, and the comparative, State-wise and all-India corresponding figure, and

(b) whether any rural electrification scheme for 1973-74 has been received from Rajasthan Government, if so, the additional number of villages to be electrified, the irrigation pumps to be energised during the ensuing year under the Scheme and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Out of 32,241 villages in Rajasthan, 4,648 villages representing 14.6 per cent have been electrified by the end of January, 1973 with 4,648 villages electrified, it is estimated that 75 per cent of rural population of Rajasthan are deprived of the benefits of electricity. The percentage of electrified villages in other States and the estimated percentage of rural population deprived of the benefits of electricity is given below:—

Serial Number	Name of State	Percentage of villages electrified as on 31-12-72	Percentage of rural population deprived of the benefits of electricity
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	. . . . .	34.9	40.4
2. Assam	. . . . .	3.3	92.14
3. Bihar <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .	12.9	76.00
4. Gujarat	. . . . .	27.4	49.70
5. Haryana	. . . . .	100.0	..
6. Himachal Pradesh <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .	26.7	56.20
7. Jammu and Kashmir	. . . . .	11.2	82.40
8. Kerala	. . . . .	83.9	11.50 <sup>1</sup>
9. Madhya Pradesh <sup>4</sup>	. . . . .	13.2	74.80
10. Maharashtra	. . . . .	40.1	41.30 <sup>1</sup>
11. Manipur	. . . . .	10.3	62.50
12. Meghalaya	. . . . .	1.7	95.40
13. Mysore	. . . . .	41.4	41.50
14. Nagaland	. . . . .	10.9	79.70
15. Orissa	. . . . .	10.7	80.00
16. Punjab	. . . . .	54.6	34.00
17. Tamil Nadu	. . . . .	96.4	2.50
18. Tripura	. . . . .	1.9	92.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	. . . . .	23.00	61.10
20. West Bengal.	. . . . .	12.1	76.20

The All India percentage of village electrified as on 31-12-72 is 23.2.

(b) No rural electrification scheme for the year 1973-74 has so far been submitted by the State Government of Rajasthan under State Plan. The Rural Electrification Corporation, which has been set up in Central Sector provides additive finances to State Electricity Boards for their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 28 rural electrification schemes of Rajasthan involving loan assistance of Rs. 1535.827 lakhs for the electrification of 1,734 villages, energisation of 37,034 pumpsets and power supply to 3,987 small scale and agro-industries. These schemes are scheduled to be completed over a period of 3 to 5 years.

As intimated by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, it is programmed to electrify 1,000 localities, energise 15,000 irrigation pumpsets and connect 2,000 small scale and agro-industries with electricity during the year 1973-74.

#### Shortage of coal in Northern India

2997. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal in Northern India is due to the shortage of goods trains to transport it; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Railways to transport the coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Reservation of seats from Pathankot Railway Station

2998. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no facilities are provided for the passengers to get their seats reserved from Pathankot Railway Station in Srinagar Express and Kashmir Mail starting from Jammu Tawi and if so, the reasons therefor and

(b) whether Government have received any representations in this regard; if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Facilities are provided at Pathankot station for reservation of first class and third class sleeper berths in 60 Dn. Srinagar Express and 34 Dn. Kashmir Mail starting from Jammu Tawi. In response to representations received, arrangements are also being made for providing reservation of third class seats from Pathankot in these trains with effect from 20.3.1973.

#### Request for loading facilities at Jagdalpur and Dantewara (South-Eastern Railway)

2999. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Forest Department offered to reduce the rates of timber to be supplied to Railways through D.G.S.&D. in case loading facilities are made available at Jagdalpur and Dantewara Station on Kirandul-Kotavalasa rail link and the Chief operating Superintendent, S.E. Railway, Calcutta expressed his inability to do so with the result that the whole timber had to be transported to Raipur, Madhya Pradesh over a distance of 800 Kilometres; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. As the stations Jagdalpur and Dantewara are not open for booking of goods traffic, timber from Bastar region from Madhya Pradesh is despatched from Stations viz. Raipur Dhamtari, Dallirajhara etc., involving a lead of at the rate of 300 kilometers.

(b) The line capacity of Kirandul-Kottavalasa rail link section is suffi-

cient only to handle the movement of iron ore traffic. As such, it has not been feasible to open Jagdalpur and Dantewada stations for booking of general goods traffic, at this stage. However, Studies for optimising capacity on this Section and providing an alternative link between Dantewada and Dalli-Rajhara have been undertaken and the reports are under consideration.

**Nepal Government's Request for expediting Gargtok Project**

3000. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Nepal have requested Indian Government to expedite the Gandak Project so that Rabi crops in both the countries could get the benefit of irrigation, and

(b) if so, the progress made by India on this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) No request has been received from the Government of Nepal to expedite the Gandak Project so that Rabi crops in both countries could get the benefit of irrigation. However, the Nepal Government have requested to give irrigation waters in Nepal Eastern Canal as quickly as possible

(b) The progress on the construction of the Gandak Project is as under:—

**Gandak Barrage:**

The Gandak Barrage and appurtenant works were substantially completed by 1969-70 and the water from the barrage let in for irrigation in Main Eastern Canal by June, 1969, and in Main Western Canal by December, 1969. The barrage has been completed in all respects in January, 1971.

**Main Western Canal:**

The Main Western Canal lying in Nepal portion was completed in December, 1969, and water is being supplied for irrigation in the command of old Narayani Canal in Uttar Pradesh and also in the new Deoria Canal system. The portion of the Canal in Uttar Pradesh is expected to be completed by June, 1973, in all respects. The Canal was, however, opened in December, 1972, for giving water to Saran Canal system in Bihar for Rabi irrigation. The portion of the Main Canal in Bihar has also been completed from Mile 81.5 to 107 and water was given for rabi irrigation from December, 1972. The work on the Saran Canal is likely to be completed by June, 1976.

**Main Eastern Canal (Tirhut Canal):**

The work upto 130 miles has been completed and work from 130 miles to 141 miles is in advance stage of construction. The work on the canal is likely to be completed by June, 1977.

**Nepal Eastern Canal:**

The construction of Nepal Eastern Canal has been nearly completed but so far no irrigation potential in Nepal has been created for want of completion of the distribution system below 20 cusecs by His Majesty's Government of Nepal. However, water is proposed to be let in the Canal from 1st week of April, 1973

**Inclusion of Second Stage Construction of Idikki Project in Central Sector**

3001. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to include the Second stage construction of the Idikki Project in the Central Sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA)** (a) As the Second Stage of Idikk Hydro Electric Project comprises addition of peaking capacity only required for firming up power generation in the Southern Region and will not increase the annual quantum of power generation the Kerala Government have suggested taking up of the project in the Central Sector

(b) The project comprises installation of 3x130 MW units at a cost of Rs 175 crores. The proposal of the Kerala Government is under consideration

**Self-sufficiency and Modernisation of Indian Railways during Fourth and Fifth Plan Periods**

3002 **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the broad outlines of the achievements in attaining self-sufficiency and modernisation in Indian Railways during the Fourth Plan, and

(b) the steps to be taken in this regard during the Fifth Plan Period?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI)** (a) All major items for Railway equipment are being manufactured in the country. Imports are now restricted to certain essential specialised items, raw materials and proprietary items. In addition import of certain components where indigenous capacity has already been installed has also become necessary on account of shortfall from these units. In pursuance of their modernisation plans, Indian Railways have now adopted modern means of transport such as diesel and electric traction in conjunction with sophisticated methods of signalling etc. With the efforts made towards self-sufficiency, the import content of purchases made by the Railways has been reduced from 30 per cent in the year 1951-52 to less than 10 per cent in 1971-72.

(b) The drive towards self-sufficiency and modernisation is a continuous process and will be carried further during the Fifth Plan period

**रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सैलून सुरक्षित रखने के लिये भूतपूर्व राजाओं से लिया जाने वाला किराया**

3003. **श्री अम्बेडकर :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन भूतपूर्व राजाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए आजकल श्री रेलवे सैलून धारित रखे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिए उनसे किराया लिया जाता है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक से पृथक्-पृथक् कितना किराया वसूल किया गया है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :** (क) भूतपूर्व राजा महाराजाओं के लिए आजकल स्टेशनों पर कई रेलवे सैलून धारित नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Increase in number of customers for Liquefied Petroleum Gas**

3004 **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of customers demanding liquefied Petroleum Gas produced by the Indian Oil Corporation during 1972, and

(b) if so, the break-up of the share of Indian Oil Corporation and Burma Shell in this trade?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total LPG sold by IOC and Burmah-Shell during the year 1972 was as below:—

IOC	74,400 tonnes
B-Shell	72,166 tonnes

(30.9% of the total sales of all the distributing oil companies)

(30.0% of the total sales of all the distributing oil companies)

**Staff for maintenance of electrical stores under Electrical Department Ajni Shed (Central Railway)**

3005. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the stores including unused teak wood lying in the office of the Electrical Foreman, Ajni, Central Railway; and

(b) whether there is no proper arrangement nor necessary staff for proper maintenance and control of store in the Electrical Department in the Ajni Shed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There are two Electrical Foreman at Ajni, one in charge of maintenance and the other in charge of Construction. Approximate value of stores held by them is Rs. 5.5 lakhs and Rs. 6.53 lakhs respectively.

(b) Proper arrangements exist for maintenance and control of stores.

**कुछ सैनिकों द्वारा पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस के ड्राइवर के साथ झांसी स्टेशन पर मारपीट**

3006. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1973 से कुछ सैनिकों ने झांसी स्टेशन पर पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस के ड्राइवर के साथ मारपीट की थी ;

(ख) क्या बम्बई से झांसी तक मार्ग में अनेक बार जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी को रोक गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो घटना के तथ्य क्या हैं और भविष्य में ऐसी घटना न हो इसके लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।**

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 6-1-1973 को 57 डाउन पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस (इंजन के साथ वाली बोगी) में यात्रा कर रहे सैनिकों ने बन्नीना रेलवे स्टेशन पर खतरे की जंजीर खींचो लेकिन गाड़ी नहीं रुकी । इससे वे सैनिक क्रोधोन्मत्त हो उठे और झांसी पहुंचने पर उन्होंने ड्राइवर पर हमला कर दिया जिससे उसके सिर में चोटें आयीं । मरहम-पट्टी के बाद ड्राइवर को रेलवे अस्पताल भेज दिया गया । इस बोगी को झांसी में गाड़ी से अलग कर दिया गया ताकि ये गाड़ी और इसके पीछे आने वाली अन्य गाड़ियां रुकी न रहे । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, झांसी ने इन सैनिकों के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया । सेना के प्राधिकारियों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

रनिंग कर्मचारियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए अव्यवस्थायस्त क्षेत्रों में चलने वाली अधिकांश सवारी गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारी तैनात रहते हैं । रोकड़ इकट्ठी करने वाली गाड़ियों में भी रेल सुरक्षा दल के सशस्त्र कार्मिक तैनात किए जाते हैं और इस तरह गाड़ियों में रेल कर्मचारियों की अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

**Functioning of O & N.G.C. in West Bengal**

3007. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O & N.G.C. management in West Bengal is not functioning properly for possible exploration in that area; and

(b) whether any grievances of the younger or junior experts have been received by his Ministry in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. It would not be correct to state that the ONGC management in West Bengal is not functioning properly for possible exploration in that area.

(b) To the best of our knowledge no such grievances have been received in the Ministry from younger or junior experts against the senior management of ONGC in this regard. However, the President of the ONGC Employees Union, Sonarpur, West Bengal had sent a representation dated November 15, 1972 on the subject to the then Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning. A copy of this representation was endorsed to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and it was referred to the Chairman ONGC for consideration.

**Alleged Rape of a 16-Year Old Girl by R.P.F. Personnel**

3008. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a 16-year old girl, while proceeding to Sadiya with her brothers by train from Mariani on the night of January 21 by 19 Up train

was allegedly raped by six armed R.P.F. personnel; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). One Kumari Muruli Deori, aged about 17 years, was travelling by 19 Up Passenger train on 21st January 1973 in a Third Class compartment Ex. Mariani to Tinsukia along with her two brothers aged about 14 and 12 years. Some uniformed armed personnel boarded that compartment at Mariani. On arrival of the train at Simaluguri, one of the brothers of Kumari Muruli Deori reported that the said uniformed personnel have raped his sister. She was immediately taken to Railway Hospital and thereafter to the Civil Hospital Sibsagar Town for treatment. A case has been registered by G.R.P./Simaluguri. Three Rakshaks of the Railway Protection Special Force, who were on duty in that train, have been arrested and placed under suspension. Identification parade was held and one of the Rakshaks named Shri Biswanath Patel was identified by the witnesses. The matter is under police investigation.

**Difference between Railway Board and coal Producers and NCDC on Price of Coal.**

3009. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a tussle for coal price between the Railway Board and the private Coal producers and National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

रेल विभाग में पदोन्नतियों और स्थानान्तरणों के बारे में अनियमितताओं को जांच करने के लिये उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति

3011. श्री सुक्की राज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल विभाग में पदोन्नति और स्थानान्तरणों के बारे में अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिए सरकार ने उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समिति द्वारा दिये गए प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :

(क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Construction of Railway Bridge between Gograghat and Chowkaghat Railway Stations (N. E. Railway)**

3012. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Railway bridge would be constructed over river Ghogra between Gograghat and Chowkaghat Railway stations (North East Railway line from Meter gauge to Broad gauge; and

(b) if so, whether the Railway Department would hand over the existing bridge to the State Government for purposes road traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The question of constructing a new bridge or retaining the same after strengthening it suitably, is under examination.

(b) No firm request has been received from the State Government for taking over this bridge. In any case, such a request, if and when received,

can be considered only if it becomes necessary to construct a new bridge for the Railway.

**D.E.S.U. Power Project**

3013 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:  
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power project being executed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for laying 22/ KV transmission lines to receive power from neighbouring States is behind schedule;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). Delhi power system is already inter-connected at 220 KV with the UP power system and the Bhakra Nangal power system. A 220 KV line is under construction connecting Badarpur with Jaipur in Rajasthan. In order to provide increased capacity for transmission and distribution of power in the Union Territory, a 220 KV ring main is also under construction.

(b) and (c). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has informed that the main reasons for the delay have been delay in securing the land for the substations through acquisition at some places, difficulty caused by unauthorised structures along the approved route alignment for the line, longer periods of deliveries of some equipment like circuit breakers etc., and the general shortage of important materials like steel and cement.

The Central Government have arranged for the essential requirement of steel and cement for the works.

Necessary action is also being taken by the Delhi Administration to expedite the acquisition of land for the sub-stations. It is expected that the lines will be completed in stretches as required to suit the power supply and distribution.

**ओशियनिक पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी, द्वारा  
नेपचा का निर्यात**

3014. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :  
क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम ने  
ओशियनिक पेट्रोलियम कंपनी को नेपचा  
का निर्यात करने का कार्य सौंपा है ,

(ख) क्या राबर्ट मैक्लीन कंपनी  
लिमिटेड ने ऊंची कीमत दिए जाने की  
पेशकश की थी , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ओशियनिक पेट्रो-  
लियम कंपनी और राबर्ट मैक्लीन कंपनी ने  
क्या क्या दरे बताई थी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय  
में उप-मंत्री श्री हलबोर सिंह ) :  
(क) वर्ष 1967 से वर्ष 1971 की  
प्रवधि के दौरान भारत से जापान को नेपचा  
का निर्यात किया गया था । इन निर्यातों  
में से कुछ निर्यात सीधे कोचीन शोधनशाला  
द्वारा, कुछ निर्यात भारतीय तेल निगम राज्य  
द्वारा राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से  
और कुछ निर्यात मैसर्स ओशन पेट्रोलियम कंपनी  
के माध्यम से किया गया था । ये सभी निर्यात  
तुलनात्मक आधार पर किए गए थे ।

(ख) इस पार्टी के कोई कोटेशन प्राप्त  
हुए दिखाई नहीं देते हैं ।

(ग) मैसर्स ओशन पेट्रोलियम कंपनी  
द्वारा पेश की गई दरो को बताना भारतीय  
तेल निगम के बाणिज्य हित में नहीं है ।

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उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में दिए गए उत्तर  
को ध्याग में रखते हुए मैसर्स राबर्ट मैक्लीन  
कंपनी द्वारा दूर प्रस्तुत करन का प्रश्न नहीं  
उठता ।

### Generation of Power by Gas

3015 SHRI S. N MISRA. Will  
the Minister of IRRIGATION AND  
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose  
to generate power by gas, and

(b) if so, the main features of the  
proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND  
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND  
VERMA) (a) and (b) Gas turbine  
Power plants consuming gas for power  
generation are already installed at  
Namrup in Assam and Dhuvaran in  
Gujarat

A 30 MW steam power plant with  
gas fired boilers is under construction  
at Namrup. In addition, steam power  
plants at Dhuvaran in Gujarat and  
Utran in Trombay are also partly us-  
ing gas as fuel. Because of restricted  
availability of gas and increasing de-  
mand for industrial uses and for  
manufacture of fertilizers, further use  
of gas for power generation is not  
proposed. Where possible, the exist-  
ing use for power generation is pro-  
posed to be curtailed by change over  
to other fuels.

### Approval sought by States for setting up fertilizer factories

3016 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF.  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM  
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether some states have ap-  
proached the Centre for getting ap-  
proval to set up fertilizer factories,  
and

(b) if so, the names thereof and the  
reaction of Central Government there-  
to?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some proposals have been received in this regard from the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. These are under consideration.

**Construction of power plants in collaboration with Soviet Union**

3017. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of powers projects which have been completed or are under construction in collaboration with the Soviet Union;

(b) the total cost, actual or estimated, of each project and the extent of financial and technical assistance given by the Soviet Union, project-wise; and

(c) the names of projects which have not been or are not likely to be completed according to the scheduled time and the delay involved in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of the Projects which have been completed or are under construction in collaboration with USSR together with their estimated cost, benefits and the extent of Soviet technical assistance, is enclosed.

(c) Neyveli, Obra, Korba and Bhakra Right Bank Projects have already been completed. The two Units at Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Project were to be commissioned in early Fifth Plan period. According to the latest review, it is anticipated that these units will be commissioned by 1975-76.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Projects already completed and commissioned/still under execution.	Number & capacity of generating units	Estimated cost of the Project (Rs. crores)	Amount of USSR Credit (Rs. crores)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Neyveli Lignite Power Station (Tamil Nadu—Central Sector).	6 × 50 + 3 × 100	74.03	49.50	Completed
2.	Korba Thermal Stage—II—Madhya Pradesh.	4 × 50	30.28	11.46	Completed
3.	Obra Thermal Stage—I Uttar Pradesh	5 × 50	37.76	22.72	Completed
4.	Bhakra Right Bank Power Station (Punjab/Haryana/Rajasthan)	5 × 120	28.66	10.80	Completed
5.	Lower Sileru Hydro—Andhra Pradesh.	2 × 100	77.50	2.75	The Project involves installation of 4 units of 100 MW each. Out of these, two Units of 100 MW each are being supplied by USSR.

**Taking-over of Calcutta, Licenced Measures, Calcutta**

3019. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Licenced Measures, Calcutta, controlled jointly by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry is an undertaking of basic and strategic importance and in the nature of public utility service;

(b) whether since 1968 it has been financially "sick" and faced closure; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take over the undertaking or nationalise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta**

3012. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel and Allied Products Ltd., Calcutta has submitted to Government any expansion plan or programme and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the Company has fully utilised the licences issued to them to date and if not, whether Government have taken any steps for licences not utilised by them so far;

(c) what is the volume and the proportion of shares held by Residents in India, Non-Residents, Corporations, companies and Financial Institutions controlled by Government;

(d) whether Government propose to appoint their nominee on the Board of Directors of the Company; and

(e) whether the Company is engaged in negotiation or have concluded any agreement on Foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**VIECCO Lawrie Ltd., Calcutta**

3012. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the volume and proportion of shares of the VIECCO Lawrie Ltd., Calcutta, held by Residents of India, Non-Residents, Corporations, Companies and Financial Institutions controlled by Government;

(b) who are the present members of the Board of Directors of the Company and whether there is any one of the present Board of Directors of the Company who is connected with the Balmer Lawrie Ltd. or the Indo-Burma Petroleum or any other Company or Financial Institutions;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any of their nominee on the Board of Directors of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Amendments to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act**

3022. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3544 on 8th December, 1972 regarding Amendments

to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and state

(a) whether suggestions made to Government to amend the MRTP Act in order to remove certain lacunae in its working have since been examined and

(b) if so the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D R CHAVAN)** (a) and (b) The matter is still under examination

**Instructions for ceiling on fringe benefits to employees of Public Sector Undertakings**

3023 **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have directed public undertakings to put a ceiling on fringe benefits during emergency

(b) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India has violated the order in cases of encashment of Medical Leave and upgradation of posts

(c) if so the actual and projected financial implication thereof, separately during 1972-73 and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)** (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

**Reduction in Number of Accidents**

3024 **SHRI S M BANERJEE** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of accidents—minor and major—has declined in 1972 as compared with 1971, and

(b) what further steps have been taken to minimise the accidents?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI)** (a) The total number of accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways during 1972 was 778 against 897 during 1971

(b) Safety organisations set up on the railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that they have a proper understanding of the prescribed safety rules. Further spot checks are made to see that staff do not violate the safety rules and indulge in short-cut methods. Inquiries are held into all accidents and those held responsible are dealt with appropriately. In addition if an inquiry reveals any other shortcomings or lapses action is taken to see that they do not recur. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling and inter-locking, track circuiting etc have also been made to the extent feasible to improve safety

**Decision about recognition of Union of Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop**

3025 **SHRI S M BANERJEE** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ No 407 on the 12th December, 1972 regarding recognition of Union of Workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop and state

(a) whether any Union in Chittaranjan Workshop has since been recognised, and

(b) whether a firm decision has been taken not to recognize any Union, and if so, under what rules?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI)** (a) No Sir

(b) There is no change in the position as given in the reply to Starred Question No 407

**Execution of Lift Irrigation Projects in Mysore**

3025 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the number of Lift Irrigation Projects taken up for execution in the State of Mysore and the total amount of money sanctioned by the Central Government for this purpose, and

(b) the land in acres that is likely to be brought under irrigation under the projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The Government of Mysore have reported that 70 fresh lift irrigation schemes have been taken up for execution in the State (under the minor irrigation Sector administered by the Ministry of Agriculture) and these are directed to be completed by March 1973. The total amount sanctioned by the Centre is Rs 22 crores for these Schemes as well as completing 51 on going lift irrigation schemes. An area of 76,500 acres of land is likely to be brought under irrigation by these schemes.

**Unsatisfactory arrangements of power line along Krishna and Bhima Rivers**

3027 SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there are unsatisfactory arrangements of power line along the Krishna and Bhima rivers, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) Satisfactory arrangements in regard to power transmission and distribution exist

already along the Krishna and Bhima rivers. The power supply has, however, to be curbed sometimes in the interest of the desired pattern of water usage.

**Construction of Trivandrum-Nagarcoil-Cape Comorin Railway line**

3028 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the present stage of construction of the Trivandrum-Nagarcoil-Cape Comorin Rail line and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Final Location Survey is nearing completion. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress. Earthwork started in Reach I.

(b) The line is expected to be ready in 1975-76.

**Co-operation with Kuwait for utilising their Oil Resources**

3029 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Kuwait have come to some undertaking in having greater Co-operation in utilising the oil resources of that country for mutual benefit, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) At the time of the recent visit of Minister of External Affairs to Kuwait, exploratory discussions have taken place for greater co-operation between India and Kuwait in the field of petroleum and chemicals. It is premature to mention any details at this stage.

### Retirement Age of Judges

3030 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution regarding the age of retirement of judges of High Courts and Supreme Court,

(b) whether Government also propose to bar retired judges from returning to the Bar or other jobs and to grant decent pensions to them, and

(c) if so the broad outlines of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) There is no such proposal at present

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination

### Grant of dealership for L.P.G. for specific period

3031 SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether dealerships for Liquefied Petroleum Cases are given at present on perpetual basis,

(b) whether Government propose to give these agencies for specific periods to check their monopoly and also as a measure to check mismanagement on the part of dealers, and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The dealerships for LPG are given by the Oil Companies without any time limit subject to the condition that the right to terminate the dealership agreement is reserved by the concerned oil company as per the terms and conditions of the agreement.

(b) Specific cases of mismanagement etc., can be adequately dealt with by the oil companies within the existing terms and conditions of their agreements with the LPG distributors,

(c) Does not arise

### Scheme to develop chemical industries

3032. SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have worked a scheme to develop chemical industries in the country in order to produce chemicals to meet country's requirements during the Fifth Plan, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) and (b) Planning Commission has appointed a Steering Group to review the progress of the chemicals production, demand, investments, etc., during the Fourth Plan period and to work out details of the requirements of development of the chemicals and allied industries during the Fifth Plan period. The Steering Group has appointed several Task Forces to examine a sectoral picture in respect of individual product groups like inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals fertilizers, pesticides, etc. A scheme for development of the chemical industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan period will be formulated by the Planning Commission after the Steering Group has reviewed the work of all the individual Task Forces and formulated a programme for meeting the demands of various chemical products during the Fifth Plan period

A scheme for development of the chemical industry, taking into consideration the progress made during the Fourth Plan period and the likely demands that are going to arise during the Fifth Plan period, will be worked out thereafter.

**Goods pilfered on NEF Railway during 1972-73**

3033. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of goods pilfered on NEF Railway during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check pilferage of goods on the said Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The value of goods stolen/pilfered in cases registered with the Railway Protection Force on the Northeast-Frontier Railway during 1972-73 (Upto February) came to Rs. 4,33,893.

(b) The following steps are being taken by the Government to check theft/pilferages of goods on this Railway:

- (i) Running of Block train loads of foodgrains, sugar, iron and steel etc. with armed escort.
- (ii) Personal supervision on loading and unloading of consignments at important Stations.
- (iii) Escorting of goods trains carrying valuable consignments by the armed Railway Protection Force personnel in vulnerable areas.
- (iv) Emphasis on correct/proper packing, marking of packages and labelling of wagons to

avoid packages/wagons going astray or getting delayed in transit.

- (v) Intensification of repairs of panel cuts/body cuts on wagons.
- (vi) Fixing staff responsibility in as many cases as possible.
- (vii) Formation of Joint Committee comprising of Senior Officers of State Government, Railway Officers and representatives of Trade Unions for planning, directing and co-ordinating measures for prevention of thefts and pilferages.
- (viii) Emphasis on collection of intelligence regarding criminals/receivers of stolen property and organising raids on them.

**Demand and supply of wagons for jute bales from Purnea Jn. Thakurgung, Dalkola, Forbesgunj and Kishanganj (North-East Frontier Railway)**

3034. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of wagons demanded and allotted by Railways to lift jute bales from Purnea Junction, Thakurgunj, Dalkola Forbesgunj and Kishanganj (North-East Frontier Railway) in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The particulars are given below:—

Name of Station	1971-72		1972-73 (Upto February)	
	Total number of wagons		Total number of wagons	
	Demanded	Loaded	Demanded	Lo
Purnea.	1394	1283	756	756
Thakurganj	426	420	310	310
Dalkola	831	686	390	386
Forbesganj	3212	2485	2364	2359
Kishanganj	2668	2451	2385	2374
TOTAL	8531	7325	6205	6185

Clearance during the current year is almost upto demands. Loading during 1971-72 was, however, affected due to unprecedented floods and consequent breaches.

**Assessment of oil prospects in on-shore and off-shore areas**

3035. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical assessment has since been made by Government about the oil prospects both in on-shore and off-shore areas; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). Technical assessment of the oil prospects of the various land regions of India is a continuous process which is being conducted by the ONGC through geological, gravity, magnetic and seismic surveys. These surveys help to find structures and other traps favourable for occurrence of oil. Thereafter, the favourable traps are tested by drilling to locate and exploit the oil reserves.

Based on the results of these operations, the Commission has so far established over 100 million tonnes of recoverable oil reserve in various land areas in Gujarat and Assam, out of which crude oil is being produced currently at the rate of 4.13 million tonnes per annum. Additionally, Oil India Ltd., and Assam Oil Company have also established oil reserves in some of the areas held by them under licences/leases in the North-Eastern region. The balance recoverable reserves in their areas are approximately of the order of 42 million tonnes and their present production rate is slightly over 3 million tonnes per annum. Oil India Ltd. plan to undertake

further exploratory activities in the areas already given to them in the past.

The ONGC, with the help of a team of Soviet Experts, had undertaken a techno-economic feasibility study of future development of hydrocarbon resources in India. Based on this study, the Commission has drawn up a five-year implementation plan and submitted it to Government for consideration. One of the objectives of the plan is to discover 64 million tonnes of additional recoverable crude oil reserves over the five-year period of its operation.

The Commission has also carried out seismic surveys in some of the off-shore areas. Based on the results thereof, an off-shore well in the Aliabet area in the Gulf of Cambay was drilled but the oil-find there was not found to be of commercial interest. It is proposed to initiate drilling in the Bombay-High and the adjoining areas from 1973-74 onwards with the help of the mobile platform "Saugar Samrat", which is presently undergoing Sea-trials in Japan prior to its delivery to the ONGC. Further off-shore surveys are also contemplated by the ONGC in such areas of the Continental Shelf of the country as have not been covered till now.

**Fares and Freight in India as Compared to Foreign Countries**

3036. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger fares and freight in Indian Railways are higher as compared to foreign Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### Electrification of villages

3037. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 20 per cent of villages in the country have been electrified so far despite heavy investment in the Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOBIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Considerable progress has been made during the Fourth Plan period in village electrification. As against 73,722 villages electrified as on 31-3-1969, 132,419 villages have been electrified upto 31-12-1972 and the number of villages electrified has almost doubled. The All India average of village electrification is 23.4 per cent. The Rural Electrification schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards/Governments and financed from State Plan outlays and also from loans from financing institutions like Life Insurance Corporation, Banks etc. Besides additive finances are provided by Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector in 1969. The loans from Rural Electrification Corporation thus finance only a part of the rural electrification programmes. The Rural Electrification Corporation financing has become available during the Fourth Five Year Plan only. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 394 schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 208.97 crores for electrification *inter-alia* of 35,957 villages. These schemes are still in progress as they are scheduled to be completed over a period of 3 to 5 years.

पूर्व रेलवे दानापुर और साहेबगंज के लोको शेडों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा में व्यवधान के विरुद्ध लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन द्वारा जापन

3038. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :  
(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर और साहेबगंज के लोको शेडों में काम करने वाले 120 कर्मचारियों की सेवा में व्यवधान के आदेश दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की सेवा में व्यवधान के आदेश के विरुद्ध लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन की ओर से कोई जापन दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि दानापुर शेड के 120 और साहेबगंज शेड के 220 सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह समझा गया कि उन्होंने गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल में हिस्सा लिया है अतः उनकी सेवा में स्वतः व्यवधान हो गया ।

(ग) एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट  
रेलवे का बन्द होना

3039. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे बन्द होने जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?



रेल नज्वालय में उपनगरी (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे मैसर्स मार्टिन बर्न लिमिटेड द्वारा चलायी जाती है। सरकार को कम्पनी से ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि लाइट रेलवे बन्द करन का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

**Provision of Electricity and Telephone at Kamtaul Railway Station, North Eastern Railway**

3040 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Kamtaul Railway Station on the North-Eastern Railway in Sainastipur Division has no provision for Electricity and Telephone

(b) whether the Bloc Panchayat Parishad and other public bodies have been demanding provision of the same for the last three year and

(c) whether it is proposed to electrify Kamtaul Station and provide telephone at the Station, if so when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) A representation from Bloc Panchayat Parishad was received on 23-9-1972

(c) Electrification of Kamtaul railway station has already been programmed in 1973-74. Provision of a P&T telephone in Station Master's office at Kamtaul station has also been sanctioned and the P&T authorities are being requested to expedite its installation.

**Damages Caused due to Floods in River Bagmati-Dhans in Bihar**

3041 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether floods of river Bagmati-Dhans flowing through Madhawanagar, Dimpatti and Bisfi blocs of

Madhubani and Keoti, Jogiara, Singhbar, Sadar and Hayaghat blocs of Darbhanga District of Bihar cause widespread damage,

(b) whether any survey has been or is being made to construct embankments on both sides of its banks and sluiceways and channels at suitable intervals as part of flood prevention-cum-irrigation scheme, and

(c) if so the main features thereof, and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAI GOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) The State Government of Bihar have reported that the Dhavs river which is a tributary of the Dharganga Bagmati causes damage during high floods particularly on the right bank. The flood problem has been examined by the Adhwara Technical Expert Committee who have recommended the following works for the Dhavs river —

(1) Construction of embankments on both sides between Raghauli and Saulighat upstream of the proposed regulator at Raghauli

(2) Extension of the right embankment upstream between Sau'ghat and Agrapatti along the right bank of river Burhnad

(3) Diversion of a part of the peak discharge from river Dhaus to the old Kanla course from the proposed regulator at Raghauli

The State Government have carried out investigations but the scheme has not yet been finalised.

**Execution of Adhwara Project of North Bihar as a Flood protection-cum-irrigation Project**

3042. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the details about the Adhwara Project of North Bihar

as a flood protection-cum-irrigations project have been examined and finalised; and

(b) if so, the schedule of its execution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a): The State Government of Bihar have reported that the details of Adhwara Project have not yet been finalised

(b) The State Government propose to include the Adhwara Flood Control Scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan for implementation.

#### Review of Railway Development in Relation to National Development

3043. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to review the development of Railways in the context of National development; and

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken in the matter so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). For the construction of new rail links required for the development of a region, a new approach on the lines indicated below, is under consideration, as will be seen from para 41 of the Speech of the Minister of Railways while presenting the Budget for 1973-74, on 20th February, 1973:—

(i) Exemption, full or partial, from payment of dividend liability to the General Revenues during the period of

construction and for a specified number of years after completion and opening to traffic;

(ii) Participation of State Government or local authorities, in reducing the cost construction by giving the land and labour content of construction free of cost;

(iii) Suitable adjustments upwards of fares and freight structure applicable to the newly constructed line which in common parlance is called 'inflation of chargeable mileage'; and

(iv) Levy of fares and freight on a discontinuous basis so as to be a set-off against telescopic structure of standard fares and freight.

#### Profit in Cochin Oil Refinery during 1972-73

3044. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total amount of profit expected by the Cochin Oil Refinery during the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The financial year 1972-73 for the Cochin Refineries Limited ends on 31st August, 1973. The quantum of profits of the company for 72-73 depends on several important factors regarding which there is some uncertainty at present. These are, increase in the price of crude oil on account of devaluation of the US dollar, the rate of exchange between the dollar and the rupee etc. It is not possible to evaluate the effect of these factors and furnish an estimate of the profit with a reasonable degree of precision at this stage.

**Payment of increased Bonus to Employees of Cochin Oil Refinery**

3045. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Cochin Oil Refinery have requested the authorities for grant of increased bonus; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under negotiation between Refinery Management and the Employees' Union.

पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूलों में नियमित रूप से अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति

3046. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों या इस से अधिक समय से पश्चिम रेलवे के विद्यालयों में कितने प्रशिक्षित स्नातकों के पदों पर अध्यापक भण तदर्थ (एड हाक) पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या कारण है कि इतनी लम्बी अवधि में भी तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य करने वाले अध्यापकों के स्थान पर नियमित रूप से चुने गए अध्यापक रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में जपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Bomb found at Tughlakabad Railway Station**

3047. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during February, 1973, on two occasions, live high explosive bombs were found at Tughlakabad Railway Station; and

(b) whether the planting of live bombs there is due to laxity of supervision by the Railway Protection Force and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to further strengthen the security arrangements and to bring more efficiency in the working of the Railway Protection Force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No. However, on two occasions, illuminating grenades, used by the Army, were found at the Tughlakabad Yard during February, 1973. These grenades are suspected to have fallen from some Military Special which passed through Tughlakabad or from vans carrying Military Stores during shunting operation.

Shunting of wagons is supervised by the Yard Staff and not by R.P.F. Personnel. No mischief has been suspected in these incidents. The Staff concerned has been instructed to be more careful during hump-shunting.

**Report of M.Ps. Panel on Railway Booking and Reservation System**

3048. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:  
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR  
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the M.Ps.' Panel which was set up to examine the Railway booking and reservation system;

(b) if so, the main points of the recommendations; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The Committee of Parliament Members on Reservation and Booking have not yet submitted their report.

(c) The Committee have proposed certain experiments to be conducted during the next summer rush period and they would formulate their recommendations after the experiments are conducted and the data obtained is analysed

#### Shortage of Power Supply in Gujarat

3049 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether almost all industries in Baroda are on the verge of closure due to the power shortage,

(b) whether Union Government have requested the neighbouring States to help the State of Gujarat by supplying power immediately, and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Union Government have been using their good offices to secure assistance from the neighbouring States. However, much sustained relief has not been possible due to power shortages elsewhere also.

#### Grievances of Loco Running Staff

3050. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the grievances and demands of the Loco Running Staff;

(b) if so, whether any representation have been received in this regard recently; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far or propose to take now to meet their demands and redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The grievances of the Loco Running Staff have been represented by the recognised Unions and Federations at various levels and negotiations have been held with them and action as warranted has been taken and continues to be taken through the duly constituted Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery

#### Longer Trains with more Seating Capacity

3051 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to introduce longer trains with more seats per coach and if so, the present stage of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI). In order to increase the loads of long distance overcrowded Mail/Express trains, dieselisation is resorted to in a programmed manner, having regard to the availability of diesel locomotives which are primarily required for the clearance of goods traffic

#### Modernisation of Railway Tracks

3052 SHRI P GANGADEB:  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken up the modernisation of tracks all over the country;

(b) if so, whether particular emphasis is being laid on shovel packing long welded rails on concrete sleepers with elastic fastenings and rubber pads; and

(c) the sources from which all the requirements in this regard are going to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. Modernisation of Railway Track which is a continuous process, is an accepted policy of the Ministry of Railways and advances are being made progressively to the extent found feasible.

(b) The scheme of Modernisation covers different aspects of maintenance techniques including measured shovel packing and improved track structures like long welded rails, use of elastic fastenings and rubber pads with concrete and other sleepers.

(c) The materials and equipments for modernisation programme are being obtained generally from indigenous sources.

**Orissa Government's request for help to solve Power Shortage**

3053. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government to help the State in regard to power shortage there; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Assistance has been given to the Government of Orissa for improving the power supply position by

(i) release of foreign exchange for spares and giving technical advice of thermal exp-

perts for improving the power generation at Talcher;

(ii) arranging steel etc. for expediting the transmission lines.

**Increase in Rail Passenger Traffic in November, 1972**

3054. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an increase in Rail passenger traffic in November, 1972 in comparison to the corresponding month of the previous year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether after November, 1972 there has been considerable decrease in Rail passenger traffic upto February, 1973 and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 7.80 per cent.

(c) The rate of increase in passenger travel during the period 1st December, 1972 to 20th February, 1973—the latest period upto which data are available—has been slightly less as compared to the rate of increase in November, 1972, the percentage increase being 7.27 per cent. The factors responsible are two-fold. Firstly, the high rate of increase in November, 1972 over November, 1971 is attributable to the adverse law and order situation prevailing in the eastern part of the country, severely affecting the performance of the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways during November, 1971. Secondly, there has been a slight fall in passenger traffic during the period 1st December 1972 to 20th February 1973 due to Engineers' Strike of the U.P.

State Electricity Board and the anti-Mulki Rules and separationist agitations in Andhra Pradesh. On account of all these factors a large number of passenger trains had to be cancelled.

**Representation Regarding Promotion Course for A.S.M. Grade Rs. 205—280 (Northern Railway)**

3055. SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:  
SHRI ISHAQUE:  
SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager, Northern Railway has received any representation in regard to promotion course for promotion of Assistant Station Master grade Rs 205 to Rs. 280 to Station Master grade Rs. 205 to Rs. 280; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A circular was issued by the Northern Railway on 13th November, 1972 laying down the procedure regarding promotion course for Assistant Station Masters grade Rs 205—280 for promotion to posts of Station Masters grade Rs. 205—280. Some representations have been received against the above instructions and these are being looked into.

**Grant of House Rent Allowance to Railway Employees of Irimbanam near Cochin**

3056. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Employees of Irimbanam, near Cochin have been sanctioned House Rent Allowance;

(b) if so, from which date the payment has been made effective; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) 21.2 1973.

(c) Does not arise.

**Collision between a Railway Engine and a Lorry Trailer in Ahmednagar District**

3057. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were killed in a collision between a Railway engine and a lorry trailer at an unmanned level crossing in Admednagar District on January 6, 1973; and

(b) the facts of the incident and the compensation paid to the dependents of the dead?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, but the accident took place on 26th January, 1973 and not on 6th January, 1973. In this accident 4 persons were killed and 5 injured.

(b) On 26th January, 1973 while a light engine was going from Kopar-gaon to Yeola station, a motor truck collided with it at unmanned level crossing No 70-C. The accident was due to the driver of the motor truck trying to cross the railway line in the face of the approaching light engine in disregard of the whistles of the engine and Caution Board exhibited along the road at the approach to the level crossing.

No compensation has been paid so far

**Accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings**

3058. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that occurred at unmanned level crossings during the last two years throughout

the country and loss of life and property caused as a result thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to allot land near the level crossing to landless families and entrust them the job of manning the level crossing?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI)** (a) Information about the total number of accidents at unmanned level crossings which took place on the Indian Government Railways during the year 1971-72 and the first 10 months of the current year i.e. April, 1972 to January 1973 is given below. Number of persons killed and the cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents are also indicated

Year	No of Acci-	Per- sons	Cost of damage
1971-72	80	40	12,500
1972-73 from April, 1972 to January, 1973)	76	45	42 300

(b) No

**Passengers robbed between Baragopal and Digwara**

3059 **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA**  
**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a gang of dacoits robbed the passengers of the Down Janta Fast Express between the Baragopal and Digwara stations of the North-Eastern Railways on the 4th February, 1973.

(b) if so, the estimated loss of life and valuables as a result thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to check such incidents?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI)**, (a) No. However, a robbery took place in 33 Up Janta Express between Baragopal and Goldenganj stations of N.E. Railway on the night of 4/5th February, 1973

(b) There was no loss of life. Property valued at Rs. 2,040 approximately was taken away by the culprits

(c) Concerned at the growing incidence of dacoity, robbery and murders etc in trains and railway premises in recent months in the States of UP, Bihar and West Bengal, the Minister of Railways has sent communications to the Chief Ministers of these states to provide armed guards on all important trains, particularly in badly affected areas so that greater security could be provided to the travelling public and railway staff. The UP Government has since implemented our proposal and others are considering it.

The Minister of Railways is also convening a meeting of Home Ministers and Inspectors General of Police, UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam on 21st March, 1973, to discuss the matter in detail and take remedial measures.

**Closure of Thermal Power Station, Trombay (Bombay)**

3060 **SHRI HARI SINGH** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thermal Power Station, Trombay (Bombay) was shut down on the 25th December, 1972,

(b) if so, what was the cause of shutting down the power station, and

(c) the total loss incurred by the project due to closure?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA)** (a) Yes, Sir. The Trombay

Thermal Power Station (Bombay) was shut down on the 26th December, 1972

(b) The Power Station was shut down, as a precautionary measure, to prevent damage to generating units, when there was an accidental bursting of a salt water pipe line

(c) The generation schedule of the Station was not adversely affected

#### Employment of Local People in Haldia Refinery

3061 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether as reported in the 'Patriot' dated the 15th February, 1973 he stated at a press conference at Calcutta that the local people would be given due share in the matter of employment at Haldia Refinery, and

(b) if so what would be the total number of local people to be employed in Haldia Refinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) On completion, the refinery is estimated to provide employment to about 715 persons. As per the policy of the Government, recruitment for posts carrying salary of Rs 500 or less would be made by reference to the local employment exchange. Recruitment to posts in the refinery will be done according to this policy of the Government which provides for preference to persons registered with the local employment exchange.

#### Delay in construction of Power Projects due to non-availability of Imported Power Equipments

3062 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the installation, completion and construction of some

power projects have been delayed due to non-availability of imported power equipments in India, and

(b) if so, which are those power projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) and (b) The power projects which have been delayed due to non-availability of imported power equipment during Fourth Plan period in India are given in attached statement

#### Statement

Sl No	Name of the Project	Number and capacity (M W)	Total capacity (M W)
1	2	3	4
1	Beas Unit I Dehar	1 x 165	165
2	Ramganga Hydel (UP)	2 x 60	120
3	Sharavathy Hydel Stage III (Mysore)	2 x 89.1	178.2
4	Yamuna Hydel Stage IV (UP)	1 x 10	10
5	Ukai Hydel (Gujarat) (2nd 3rd and 4th units)	3 x 45	215
6	Upper Sindh Hydel (J & K) (2nd unit)	1 x 11	11
7	Ukai Thermal (Gujarat)	1 x 120	120
8	Chandrapura thermal extension (DVC)	1 x 120	120
9	Namrup thermal extension (Assam)	1 x 60	30
10	Kundah Hydel Stage IV (Tamil Nadu)	1 x 50 1 x 60	110
TOTAL			1089.2



### Higher Cost of Imported Raw Material than Imported Finished Drugs

3063 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether raw materials for manufacture of certain drugs imported from abroad by certain foreign firms cost more than the price of the imported finished drugs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No such case has come to Government's notice

(b) Does not arise

### Completion of Pipeline between Haldia and Baradabar

3064 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the oil pipeline between Haldia and Baradabar has been completed;

(b) if so, the cost per kilo metre and the time taken to complete it, and

(c) whether work on the pipeline has been done by our own engineers or foreign know-how was sought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The cost of laying the pipeline (excluding cost of line pipes and materials) works out to Rs 62,000 per kilometre. The mainline construction was started in February 1972 and the line was commissioned in August, 1972.

(c) The work has been done exclusively by I.O.C.'s engineers and no foreign know-how was sought

### Higher Scale of Pay for Station Masters

3065 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4642 on the 15th December, 1970 regarding Drivers, Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and Guards held responsible for collision and for averting collision of trains state:

(a) the reasons why the scales of Assistant Station Masters' and Stations Masters are the same i.e. Rs 205—280,

(b) the reasons for not fixing higher pay for Station Masters holding higher responsibilities,

(c) whether this factor has been properly represented by the administration before the Pay Commission, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) Scales of pay of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, including their percentage distribution of posts, are as under

	Scale of pay Rs	Percentage distribution of posts
S. Ms.	205—280	88
	250—380	15
	335—455	
	450—575	
ASMs	130—240	75
	205—280	23
	250—380	2
	335—425	

It will be seen that while the lowest scale of Assistant Station Masters is Rs 130—240, the lowest scale of Station Masters is Rs 205—280. Also, at stations where the Assistant Station Masters are in the scale Rs. 205—280, by and large the Station Masters would be in still higher grades of Rs 250—380 and above. Thus, the

differential between the pay scales of the Station Masters and the Assistant Station Masters at one and the same stations is being generally maintained. There are, however, a few instances where Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters may be in the same grade, but this is due to the fact that the higher grade posts are created strictly in accordance with the percentages mentioned above. In such cases, however, it is the senior person who is the Station Master and junior employees work as Assistant Station Masters.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Industries Manufacturing Polythelene

3066. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries which are manufacturing polythelene in India; and

(b) the annual production thereof by these industries yearly, quality-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b)

#### Low Density Polythelene

(Tonnes)

Name of Unit.	Production		
	1970	1971	1972
1. M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., Rishra.	10978	12391	12595
2. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., Bombay..	12237	15106	15346
Total—L. D. Polyethelene	23215	27497	27941

#### High Density Polythelene

1. M/s. Polylefines Industries Ltd., Bcmbay.	18346	24059	19098
Grand Total	41561	51556	47039

#### Oil Reserve in Gujarat

3067. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated oil reserve in Gujarat; and

(b) how long it will last at the present rate of recovery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The balance recoverable reserves of oil in the known fields of Gandhi Nagar has been sanctioned on the order of about 50 million tonnes.

(b) At the present rate of production of oil, the known reserves may last for about 14 years.

**Estimated Power Requirement in the country in next Five Years**

3068. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated power requirement of the country from 1973 to 1978, State-wise;

(b) what are the projects likely to come up to meet the additional requirement of power; and

(c) how much additional power is expected to be generated during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4482/73]

(b) and (c). The Power Development Programme for the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised. However, according to the tentative programme drawn up by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the Fifth Plan, it is envisaged that an additional generating capacity of 21.8 million kW will need to be installed. Thus, the aggregate installed generating capacity in the country by the end of the Fourth Plan which is expected to be about 20 million kW would be raised to 41.8 million kW by the end of the Fifth Plan

**Broad Gauge link between Sabarmati and Gandhi Nagar in Gujarat**

3069. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a broad-gauge link between Sabarmati and Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the track?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Construction of 27.85 kms. long B.G. link between Sabarmati and Gandhi Nagar has been sanctioned on 12th January 1973, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.85 crores and the work is in progress.

**गया, बिहार में वर्ष 1973 और 1974 में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण**

3070. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 में गया (बिहार) में कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का कार्यक्रम है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है, 1973-74 के दौरान गया जिले में 300 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण करने का कार्यक्रम है।

**Financial Assistance to States by REC During 1971 and 1972**

3071. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the various States for launching Rural Electrification Programmes during the calendar years 1971 and 1972 State-wise;

(b) the percentage of the amount spent by each State for electrification of the villages totally inhabited by Harijans and whether any priority was given to such villages in the case of each State; and

(c) whether there are some States in which the sanctioned amount was not fully utilised and allowed to lapse and if so, the names of such States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND  
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND  
VERMA) (a) The financial assist-  
ance given by the Rural Electrifica-

tion Corporation to the various State  
Electricity Boards for schemes sanc-  
tioned by it during the Calendar years  
1971 and 1972 is given below —

Sl. No	Name of the State Electricity Board	Amount of loan sanctioned during the Calendar year 1971	Amount of loan sanctioned during the Calendar year 1972
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,91,36,000	5,39,56,000
2.	Assam	66,36,000	2,88,86,600
3	Bihar	4,78,17,000	6,84,43,000
4	Gujarat	2,44,67,800	3,28,90,600
5	Haryana	2,89,33,000	2,21,43,900
6	Himachal Pradesh	97,88,300	1,95,41,400
7.	Kerala	1,14,56,600	2,35,50,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2,74,21,000	8,09,42,000
9.	Maharashtra	3,18,86,900	6,82,03,800
10	Mysore	2,55,54,000	4,38,56,000
11.	Meghalaya		24,45,500
12.	Orissa	2,88,29,700	5,45,18,000
13.	Punjab	3,63,81,400	5,18,17,700
14	Rajasthan	3,55,89,000	6,46,83,900
15.	Tamil Nadu		4,59,43,200
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9,38,94,800	10,75,60,200
17.	West Bengal	6,80,79,900	10,17,62,500
18.	Jammu & Kashmir.		64,30,600
GRAND TOTAL		50,76,71,400	87,75,74,900

(b) The schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation are based on cluster approach and all the villages in the Scheme will get electrified on its completion. Instructions have been issued that while formulating the schemes for sanction by the Rural Electrification Corporation, the electrification of Harijan Bastis ad-

joining the villages proposed to be electrified should also be included. Apart from this a special scheme was introduced by the Government in December, 1971 for electrification of Harijan Bastis adjoining the villages already electrified. This scheme is being implemented through the agency of the Rural Electrification Corpora-

tion. 27 such schemes envisaging a loan assistance of Rs. 156.585 lakhs have so far been sanctioned by the Corporation for electrification in 3,390 Harijan villages. The amount sanctioned State-wise is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State Electricity Board	Amount of loan sanctioned for electrification of Harijan Bastis during Calendar year 1972. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.574
2	Bihar	11.948
3	Gujarat	4.370
4	Haryana	13.635
5	Kerala	1.727
6	Madhya Pradesh	15.891
7	Maharashtra	14.782
8	Mysore	11.504
9	Punjab	12.271
10	Rajasthan	9.298
11	Tamil Nadu	18.303
12	Uttar Pradesh	18.392
13	West Bengal	3.890
GRAND TOTAL		156.585

N.B.—(Schemes of providing financial assistance for electrification of Harijan Bastis was introduced in the end of December, 1971. As such, no loan was sanctioned during the Calendar year 1971).

(c) The loan assistance for electrification of Harijan Bastis is released by the Corporation to the State Electricity Boards in one instalment. The question of funds lapsing does not, therefore, arise.

#### Ticketless Travellers during the last Three Years

3072. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers caught by the Railway authorities in each Railway in the year 1972; and

(b) the comparative figures for 1970 and 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The number of ticketless travellers caught by the Railway authorities, Railwaywise, in the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 are as follows:

Railway	Number of ticketless travellers caught		
	January to December 1970	January to December 1971	January to December 1972
Central	2,34,313	2,32,499	2,47,494
Eastern	1,87,404	2,10,725	3,34,665
Northern	1,94,274	1,90,825	2,05,738
N. E.	1,09,177	1,19,778	1,44,489
N.F.	83,784	48,171	67,965
Southern	2,00,766	2,30,322	1,93,911
S. C.	1,37,680	1,42,026	1,38,691
S. E.	1,67,338	1,73,295	1,70,762
Western	2,61,732	2,50,754	2,80,564
TOTAL :	15,76,468	15,98,395	17,84,279

**Request for starting a New Railway Train from New Delhi to Pathankot**

3073. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:  
SHRI R V BADE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received by the Railway authorities for starting a new Railway train from New Delhi to Pathankot to remove the inconvenience of the people of northern Punjab and Himachal Pradesh after the extension of existing trains from Pathankot to Jammu; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes

(b) Introduction of additional train between New Delhi and Pathankot is at present operationally not feasible due to lack of adequate line capacity on sections enroute and for want of necessary terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi.

**Survey for Jagadhari-Paonta Rail Link**

3074. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities have undertaken a survey of the proposed Jagadhari-Paonta Rail link and whether the survey has been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings of this survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Reconnaissance Engineering-cum Traffic Survey for a B.G. rail link between Jagadhari and Paonta at the cost of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh is at present in progress and

is expected to be completed by the end of November, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

**Extension of Railway Line upto Ambikapur**

3075 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to stop extension of the Railway lines upto Ambikapur, which was originally sanctioned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation has been received for such extension, particularly upto Bomki and Surakachar collieries which are only three miles away from Geura Road; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The construction of a rail link between Barwadiah and Chirimuri line via Abikapur was undertaken in 1947 but the work has stopped subsequently due to difficult ways and means position and also because it transpired that the anticipated traffic would not materialise on the section. The construction of this line will be considered only when definite schemes about the development of the coal fields in the area become available.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Rail Movement between Southern Region and the Rest of Country**

3076 SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether excepting the circuitous Bombay-Madras route, the Rail mo-

vement of Passengers and goods between North and South and East and South is still at stand-still;

(b) whether the Railway authorities have stated that Rail link between the southern region and the rest of the country had virtually been snapped and there is no hope for its early resumption; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to start normal Rail link with the southern region?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). For some time through passenger and goods traffic was disrupted along the direct routes between North and East on the one hand and the Southern region on the other. Most of the services on these routes have, however, since been restored.

**Power cut likely to render 13,000 Jobless in Andhra**

**3077. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in "Times of India" (Ahmedabad Edition) dated the 4th February, 1973 under the caption "Power Cut likely to render 13,000 Jobless in Andhra";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). To mitigate the power shortage in Andhra Pradesh to a some extent, repairs of thermal sets are being expedited for increasing thermal generation. Also commissioning of the thermal sets at Kathagudam is being expedited.

**Bifurcation of Monopolies Commission**

**3078. DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to bifurcate the Monopolies Commission is again being considered by Government; and

(b) if so, when a final decision on the proposal is likely to be taken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Under the M.R.T.P. Act as it stands, the Commission is a single body.

**"Export Special" to Howrah**

**3079. DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to run an "Export Special" goods train to Howrah;

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Yes. There is a proposal under consideration to run an "Export Special" from Northern Railway to Howrah.

(b) The proposal is to run the train from Amritsar. One such train was run, leaving Amritsar on 21-2-73. As adequate traffic was not forthcoming, the special has been discontinued for the time being. This will be reintroduced when adequate traffic offers.

**Setting up of Fertilizer Factory in Kerala**

**3080. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertilizer factory is proposed to be set up in the State of Kerala during 1973-74;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and whether the State Government of Kerala have sent any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Dharna, Hunger Strike etc. by Staff on Delhi Division (N.R.) against Administration**

3081 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to unrest prevailing amongst the staff of Delhi Division, Northern Railway, the number of dharnas, hunger strikes and demonstrations against the administration has assumed un-manageable dimension; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to set the feelings of the staff at rest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**रंगवन नहर परियोजना**

3082. श्री धन शाह प्रधान :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रंगवन नहर परियोजना को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने की स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) इस स्कीम में, जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 186.35 लाख रुपए है, रंगवन बाघ से निकलती हुई मध्य प्रदेश में रंगवन नहर प्रणाली का निर्माण परिकल्पित है । मुख्य नहर की लम्बाई 8.205 क्यूमेक के एक शीर्ष निकास के साथ 38.4 किलोमीटर होगी और यह स्कीम मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले में 15182 हेक्टेयर के क्षेत्र के लिए वार्षिक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करेगी ।

**Seminar on Ganga-Cauvery Linking Project in Calcutta**

3083 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Seminar held in Calcutta during the first part of February, 1973 regarding the proposed Ganga-Cauvery Linking Project;

(b) if so, the main points advanced in the Seminar against the desirability of such a project; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to Press Report, there was support in a group discussion held by the Bengal Centre of the Institution of Engineers (India) on 10-2-1973 for the Brahmaputra-Ganga Link proposed in the National Water Grid. The main points advanced in the discussions against the Ganga-Cauvery link contemplated in the National Water Grid were, according to press reports, that there should be investigation first of surplus water in northern region in general and Ganga basin in particular



and water deficit in the Southern region; that the link would create acute water shortage in the Ganga basin, particularly in Farakka Canal; that what was considered as surplus water might be essential for flushing a river, particularly in deltaic river system with tidal action; that once the canal was built, the diversion may not be restricted to a few months in a year and that the diversion during the non-monsoon season would affect the requirements of Calcutta Port and the lower valley; that the proposal to supply 10000 cusecs for 300 days from the Ganga to drought affected areas in Ganga basin would similarly affect Calcutta Port and lower valley; that power requirements for the link would be too high in relation to the rate at which power generation was developed in the country; that reliance was being placed for the needed power from Arunachal in a distant corner of the country and Karnali Project in Nepal, which did not appear to be certain; that the stretch between Patna and Farakka would cause serious problems even if the Brahmaputra-Ganga link was made; that the canal would remain unproductive till it was completed and that massive investment on it would cause inflation and that the dams proposed to be built under the link would destroy large tracts of cultivable land; and that the evaporation would cause considerable loss in transporting water to the Cauvery.

(c) Many other engineers of the country have supported the development of not only the Ganga-Cauvery link but also many other links constituting a National Water Grid. The National Water Grid is intended to supplement the country's utilisable water resources and transfer only surplus water to drought affected areas all over the country. It is not intended to transfer any waters which can foreseeably be used or needed in the areas of origin. The points made in the discussions are vague apprehensions. Nevertheless, these will all be gone into very carefully during the proposed investigations and studies.

# Quantity of Crude Obtained from Gujarat and Number of Wells drilled

3084. SHRI VEKARIA :  
SHRI ARVIND PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wells drilled by O. & N.G.C. in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of crude oil obtained from these wells during the period; and

(c) the cost of the crude oil obtained from the wells?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). During the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and the first ten months of the year 1972-73 (i.e. from April 1972 to January, 1973) the ONGC completed the drilling of 162 new wells in Gujarat. During the remaining two months of the current financial year, it was planned to drill another 12 wells.

The additional crude oil production from Gujarat fields during this period has been about 0.47 million tonnes, which has been obtained mainly from the newly-drilled wells.

(c) The price received by ONGC from the IOC is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

बुनाब में राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा किये गये  
सर्च का झीरा

3085. श्री एच० एस० बुरती : क्या बिबि, प्याथ और कापनी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार-धीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत

राजनीतिक दलों से चुनावों पर किए जाने वाले व्यय का व्यौरा मांगा जा सके ;

(ख) क्या चुनाव आयुक्त न इस सबध में कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिबि, म्याय और अपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). इस सबध में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं —

(i) प्रत्येक राजनीतिक दल से विहित प्ररूप में निर्वाचन व्ययों की एक सही विवरणी फाइल करने की अपेक्षा की जानी चाहिए जिसमें उसके द्वारा खड़े किए गए उम्मीदवारों के निर्वाचन के प्रचार या प्रबध की दृष्टि से किसी भी राज्य में उसके द्वारा किए गए या प्राधिकृत कुल व्यय का और किसी विशिष्ट उम्मीदवार या उम्मीदवारों के निर्वाचन के प्रचार या प्रबध के लिए अन्य रूप उसके द्वारा किए गए व्यय और प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार के बारे में ऐसे व्यय की रकम का व्यौरा विवरण हो ।

(ii) फाइल की गई ऐसी प्रत्येक विवरणी राजनीतिक दल के लिए और उसकी ओर से उसके सेक्रेटरी या किसी जिम्मेदार अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित की जानी चाहिए । विवरणी के साथ वैतनिक प्रेसीडेसी मजिस्ट्रेट या प्रथम श्रेणी के वैतनिक मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष ली गई शपथ या सत्यनिष्ठ प्रतिज्ञान पर सेक्रेटरी या ऐसे जिम्मेदार अधिकारी द्वारा की गई घोषणा भी विहित प्ररूप में भेजी जाएगी ।

(iii) व्यय की मिथ्या विवरणी या मिथ्या घोषणा देने पर राजनीतिक दल का सेक्रेटरी या अन्य अधिकारी भ्रष्ट आचरण का दोषी होगा ।

निर्वाचन-विधि में सशोधन के लिए अन्य प्रस्तावों सहित, निर्वाचन आयोग के उपर्युक्त सुझाव सदन के दोनों सदनों की इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित संयुक्त समिति के विचारार्थ भेजे गए थे । संयुक्त समिति ने निर्वाचन विधि में सशोधनों पर अपनी रिपोर्ट के भाग I में, राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा किए गए निर्वाचन व्यय की विवरणी के फाइल किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित विचार प्रकट किए हैं —

“17 3 समिति ने निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई इस आशय की सिफारिशों पर भी विचार किया है कि राजनीतिक दलों से उनके उम्मीदवारों के निर्वाचन अभियान के लिए उनके द्वारा किए गए व्ययों का लेखा जोखा देने के लिए भी कहा जाये । सावधानीपूर्वक जाच करने के पश्चात् समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि विभिन्न व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण ऐसी त्रियाविधि अपनाना सम्भव नहीं है । निर्वाचन विधि में सशोधनों पर संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशें अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं ।

**Bridge Over River Bhagirathi to link up Sealdah Railway Terminus of Calcutta with B A K. Loop Line of Eastern Railway**

3086 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal for linking up Sealdah Railway Terminus of Calcutta with the B A K. loop line of the Eastern Railway on the right bank of the River Bhagirathi, by the construction of a bridge across the river between Jagunje and Nainpur Road Stations of the Sealdah-Lalgola section and the Azimgunje Junction on the right bank of the river, which was mooted more than two years back in order to provide a new line for movement of Railway traffic from Northern India to Calcutta Port has been properly screened and finalised; and

(b) if not, at what stage the matter stands now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes. The proposal has not been found justified

(b) Does not arise

**Renewal of Sealdah-Lalgola Section Track (Eastern Railway)**

3087 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the programme of track renewal on the Sealdah-Lalgola section of the Eastern Railway which was taken in hand some time back has been completed so as to permit the running of fast moving Express and Passenger trains over the section up to Lalgola, and

(b) if not, when is the programme expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) The section Sealdah-Ranaghat (74 Kms) is main line section and from Panaghat to Lalgola (152 Kms) is classified as Branch Line. The work of track renewal of this Branch Line has been completed on 38 Kms and is in progress on 89 Kms. The balance length will be programmed for renewals in 1974-75

(b) The work is expected to be completed by 1976-77.

**Law Conference held in Delhi**

3088 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Law Conference was held in Delhi on the 29th December, 1972, and

(b) if so, the points discussed there in and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Royalty for Crude oil aid to Gujarat during last three years**

3089 SHRI ARVIND PATEL Will the Ministry of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total amount of royalty paid to Gujarat Government during the last three years, year-wise for the crude oil obtained from the oil wells in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DABIR SINGH) The total amount of royalty paid by the ONGC for crude oil to Gujarat Government during the last three years is Rs 107.17 lakhs

The yearwise breakup is as under —

	Rs in lakhs
1969-70	338.16
1970-71	366.16
1971-72	371.85

**Absorption of Panskura-Haldia Railway Project Employees**

3090 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the work of Panskura-Haldia project since been completed

(b) the number of workers who were engaged for the same and how many of them have since been retained for maintenance work;

(c) how many of them have been absorbed in other permanent Departments and in subsidiary works connected with the said project, and

(d) how many have been retrenched?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) No

(b) to (d). About 3,00 have been engaged but there has been fluctuation from time to time. About 500 are expected to be absorbed permanently on maintenance. At present all except 500 who were retrenched are being continued on maintenance work of assets created and for completing the balance of the construction works

**Electric Locomotives produced in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

3091 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electric Locomotives produced by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the period from April, 1972 to December, 1972;

(b) what had been the target of production during this period and whether the target has been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) 35 Electric Locomotives have been produced by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the period from April, 1972 to December, 1972.

(b) 59 Electric Locomotives were planned to be produced by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the year 1972-73. There has been some shortfall in production during the period from April, 1972 to December, 1972 as compared to the planned production for the year.

(c) The main reasons for the shortfall in production of Electric Locomotives have been non-availability of traction motors due to delay in manufacture/procurement of improved and modified design of traction motors, inadequate supply of tap-changers from both imported and indigenous sources

and transformers master controllers, regulators and high speed circuit breakers from M/s. HEIL, Bhopal, and power interruptions.

**ब व प्रदेश में सिंचाई क्षमता का उपयोग किया जाना**

3092. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत 20 वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई की कितनी क्षमता उत्पन्न की गई है, उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा. तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्षमता पूरा उपयोग करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री: ( श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा ) (क) जी हा। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1971-72 तक योजना कार्यों द्वारा उत्पन्न की गई 17 16 लाख एकड़ की शक्यता में से सम्पूज्योजन 10.64 लाख एकड़ था।

(ख) चम्बल परियोजना में मुख्य कमी मुक्तया निम्न कारणों से थी -

- (1) घास-पात के कारण दायी मुख्य नहर की निम्न बाहन क्षमता।
- (2) परियोजना रिपोर्ट में का गई परिकल्पना की तुलना में नहर प्रणाली में अधिक हानिया।
- (3) एक क्यूसेक क्षमता से कम जलमागों और क्षेत्रीय नालियों का अपर्याप्त निर्माण।
- (4) जाल-जमाव रोध और अपर्याप्त जल निकास प्रणाली।

(5) बाढ़ समायोजन के लिए अभिकल्पित सचय रखने की तुलना में गांधी सागर जलाशय का नि न स्तर पर प्रचालन।

(6) डाकुओं के भय का कारण राजि सिचाई का न होना।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सुचिन किया है कि आधाकट विकास स्कीम तैयार की जा रही है और क्षेत्र में लिये, जा किमानों के जिम्मेदारी है, के निर्माण में तेजी लाई जा रही है। कृषि विभाग परियोजित फमल पैटर्न के अनुसार शीघ्रानिशीघ्रसिचाई कार्यों के विकास के लिए भा कदम उठा रहा है। गेहू की अधिक फमल देने वाली किस्म को शुरू करने के कारण स्कीम में व्यवस्थित पानी को तुलना में पानी का पर्याप्त मात्रा की आवश्यकता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप क्षेत्र में कमी आ गई। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसलिए अभिकल्पित क्षेत्रफल को सगोचिन करने की आवश्यकता है और उसमें मनुष्ययोजन और जन्यता के बीच का अन्तर और कम हो जाएगा।

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा पिछले 12 महीनों में किये गये तथा आगामी 12 महीनों में किये जाने वाले ट्रिलिंग आपरेशन (खुदाई कार्य)

3093. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने पिछले 12 महीनों में कितने 'ट्रिलिंग आपरेशन' किये और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ख) इस बारे में आने वा 12 महीनों के लिये जो योजना है उसकी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के पहले 10 महीनों, अर्थात् अप्रैल, 1972 में जनवरी, 1973 तक, के दौरान तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में 52 कुओं का व्यघन कार्य पूरा किया था। शेष दो महीनों अर्थात् फरवरी तथा मार्च, 1973 के दौरान 18 कुओं का व्यघन करने की योजना है। 31 जनवरी, 1973 को पूरे किये गये 52 कुओं में से, 16 कुए तेल / गैस युक्त, 12 कुए शुष्क पाये गये और शेष 24 कुओं का परीक्षण किया जा रहा था।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान आयोग ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुल मिला कर 204, 470 मीटरों की गहराई के 99 कुओं का व्यघन करने की योजना बनाई है।

प्रत्येक राय में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस की बिजली हेतु दी गई एजेंसियां

3094 श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में राज्य वार कुल कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को तेल, पेट्रोल तथा गैस की बिजली हेतु एजेंसियां दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजस्वान के भूतपूर्व सैनिक को सबसे कम एजेंसियां दी गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Complaint against Managing Director and Director (P & M) of F.C.I.**

3065 SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4988 on the 19th December, 1972 regarding complaints against Managing Director and Director (P & M.) of Fertilizer Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether the enquiries have since been completed and if so, the findings thereof; and

(b) Government's proposed action thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A preliminary examination of the allegations made against the management of Fertilizer Corporation of India has shown that while many of them are without substance, some further examination is considered necessary in regard to a few others. Action in this regard is in progress.

**City Booking Offices for Durgapur**

3096. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "City Booking Offices" of Railways are going to be started in Durgapur in view of the increasing population and vast distance of different sectors of this far-flung city from Durgapur Railway Station;

(b) if so, when these are to be started; and

(c) the proposed sites of the Booking Offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes; a City Booking Agency to be operated by a contractor is proposed to be opened at a suitable site in Durgapur Steel Town.

(b) and (c) The date of opening the Agency and its site are not yet decided.

**Loss caused to Durgapur Fertilizer Plant by delay in commissioning the Unit**

3097 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when the F.C.I. unit in Durgapur will actually start production; and

(b) the loss in terms of production caused by delay in commissioning the unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The plant is expected to go into commercial production in April, 1973.

(b) About 15,000 tonnes of urea for every month's delay in the commissioning of the plant on the basis of 50 per cent capacity utilisation.

**पटना में रेलवे सेवा आयोग की स्थापना की मांग**

3098. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में संसद सदस्य काफी संयम में पटना में एक रेलवे सेवा आयोग की स्थापना की मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

रेलमंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मह शाकी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों की भर्ती का काम रेलवे-वार बांटा जाता है न कि राज्य वार । चार रेल सेवा आयोग हैं जिनके मुख्यालय इलाहाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक आयोग दो निकटवर्ती

रेलों के लिए कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करता है। यद्यपि प्रायोगों के मुख्यालय इन स्थानों पर हैं, वे लिखित परीक्षाएं और साक्षात्कार जैसा के सभी महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों पर करते हैं ताकि मुख्यालय से दूर रहने वाले उम्मीदवारों को कठिनाई न हो। बिहार के मामले में, स्थानीय उम्मीदवारों को प्रतिरिक्त सुविधा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से रेल सेवा प्रायोग की एक शाखा दानपुर में खोल दी गयी है।

**Discontinuance of Trains in South due to non-availability of Coal**

3099. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop several trains in the South due to non-availability of coal; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes. Owing to interruption in the movement of coal on account of 'Mulki Agitations' a number of minor passenger services were cancelled during February, 1973 to conserve loco coal on Southern Railway for movement of essential traffic. All these services have since been restored.

**Appointment of Directors of Companies on the basis of proportional Representation**

3100. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to appoint Directors of Companies on the basis of proportional representation with a view to giving greater protection to minority share holders has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Section 205 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides an option to Companies for the appointment of Directors on the system of proportional representation. A suggestion received from various quarters to make this provision mandatory is being examined.

**Pensionary and Gratuity benefits to Employees of Ex-company**

3101. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the Station Committee of Kharagpur were being recruited by the Railway officers in the Ex-company days between 1940 and 1944;

(b) whether they were eligible for gratuity like ex-company servants and if their services were taken over by the State along with others;

(c) whether they are being given pensionary benefits taking the full service into consideration, and if not, why; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation with regard to this, and if so, the decision taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Station Committee staff appointed between 13-4-1940 to 31-3-1950 are not eligible either for gratuity or for pension for service rendered during this period.

(d) Yes, from an employee of the Station Committee appointed on 25-2-1942. The representation was not accepted as he was not one of those employees of the Station Committees who prior to 12-4-1940 were contributing to SRPF and were therefore permitted to continue to contribute towards SRPF. His service after 1-4-1950 only could

be permitted to be counted for retirement benefits, as employees of Station Committees were treated as Railway employees only from this date.

**Import of traction motor for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

3102. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported Traction Motor for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, from France or any other country and if so, the number, cost and the name of the country.

(b) whether any Traction Motors were manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and if so, the number and cost thereof;

(c) whether the Motors imported for and manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works were found defective and could not be utilised; and

(d) if so, how many Motors were found defective and their cost, and the extent of loss due to supply and manufacture of defective Motors and steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes Sir. A statement giving the number, cost and the country is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4483/73].

(b) Yes Sir. 406 traction motors of 2 different designs were manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works by December 1972. The approximate cost of these motors is Rs. 7.6 crores.

(c) and (d). The motors imported were utilised in the electric locomotives manufactured by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. However, after some months of service, certain design weaknesses were noticed in the latest type of traction motors imported. These design weaknesses are

being rectified by the firm under their warranty obligations, even for motors which have been in service and did not fail. The exact amount of expenditure by the Railways for rectification of defects has not yet been worked out.

**Meetings of Staff Councils of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

3104. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of recognised Unions, the staff councils are functioning in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held by the councils during the year 1972 and if no meetings were held, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any Workers Committee as per Industrial Dispute Act and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) One meeting of Central Staff Council and two meetings of the Area Staff Council were held in 1972.

(c) As staff Councils on which staff are duly represented are already functioning in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, it has not been considered necessary to form any Worker's Committee there.

**Permanent Status to Porters engaged in Loco Sheds**

3105. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unloading of coal in Loco Shed, loading of coal in the Engines and clearing ashes from Ash Pits are permanent features in the Railways and whether the quantum of work in each Loco-Shed/Station has been assessed and targets fixed;



(b) if so, whether permanent workers have been employed for these jobs;

(c) whether any representation has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) with the modernisation of the Indian Railways, steam traction is being replaced gradually by more efficient modes of traction viz. diesel and electric. Therefore, operations connected with steam traction viz. unloading of coal, loading of coal in engine tender and cleaning of ashpits cannot be termed as permanent. Where steam traction is currently in vogue, the quantum of work pertaining to the above operations is, no doubt, assessed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some representations have been received.

(d) The Government have constituted a Central Advisory Contract Labour Board under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to define the areas where employment of contract labour is to be prohibited. Railways will abide by the directives issued by the Government in this behalf. At many places the work is done by labour co-operative societies and this is encouraged.

**Revision of Scale of Pay of Assistant Commercial Inspectors (South Eastern Railway)**

**3106. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scale of Pay of Assistant Commercial Inspectors has been changed due to the award of a Tribunal set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery;

(b) if so, whether a section of the said Assistant Commercial Inspectors

has been denied the benefits in South Eastern Railway;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) and (b). Yes. The Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery, to whom the Staff Side demand for revision of the scale of pay of Assistant Commercial Inspector (Claims and Rates) from Rs. 205—280 (AS) to Rs. 210—320(AS) was referred, accepted the same. Instructions were issued accordingly to implement the relevant orders. As the demand was specific in respect of Assistant Commercial Inspectors (Claims and Rates), other Assistant Commercial Inspectors viz., ACI (Refund), ACI (out-standing), ACI (Genl.) etc., are not covered by this award.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of extension of the scope of the said Award is under examination.

**Expansion of Railways in West Bengal and Sunderbans**

**3107. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the expansion of Railways in West Bengal in general and North Bengal in particular has been drawn up by his Ministry;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to draw up such a scheme; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Proposals for the following lines in North Bengal and West Bengal are under consideration:

(i) Old Malda-Balurghat via Gajal	} Surveys are in progress
(ii) Howrah-Sheakhala restoration as B.G.	
(iii) Howrah-Amta restoration as B.G.	
(iv) Lakshmikantapur to Kakdwip via Kulpi	
(v) Canning to Golabari	
(vi) Hasnabad to Canning via Pratapadityanagar	
(vii) Bargachia-Champadanga restoration as B.G.	} Survey will be taken up in 1973-74

Further consideration to these proposals will be given after the surveys are completed.

#### Investment for Generation and Distribution of Power

3108. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how much investment in terms of rupees has the Government of India made during the last three years for generation and distribution of electricity;

(b) how much investment in all is needed to provide for all the power India needs in terms of money, upto the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(c) upto what time the power shortage is expected to last?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The total investments made

in the country for generation and distribution of electricity including rural electrification are as under:

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Year	Generation	Distribution	Total
1969-70	243.58	255.24	498.82
1970-71	245.31	287.15	532.46
1971-72	280.75	348.52	629.27
TOTAL	769.64	890.91	1660.55

These figures include the programmes financed by the Financing Institutions.

(b) During the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 an expenditure of Rs. 1456 crores is expected to be incurred.

The Fifth Five Year Plan has not so far been finalised. According to the proposals drawn by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, an amount of Rs. 7,600 crores is required for power development programme during the Fifth Plan.

(c) it is anticipated that power shortage conditions will prevail during 1973-74 and will continue in early Fifth Plan period also.

#### Failure of Drilling Operations in Jammu

3109. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling operation in Surinsar well in Jammu has failed and whether it has been decided to suspend further drilling;

(b) if so, the reasons for the suspension of the drilling;

(c) whether about four crores of rupees have been spent so far on the well; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a thorough enquiry into the

reasons of failure of the project and the infructuous expenditure of four crores?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Drilling operations at Surinsar well No. 1 in Jammu and Kashmir have been abandoned.

(b) This was decided upon by the ONGC in view of the abnormally difficult sub-surface geological conditions which did not permit continuance of successful drilling operations.

(c) The amount spent on the Surinsar Well No. 1 was Rs. 386.26 lakhs upto 31st December, 1972.

(d) No, Sir.

व्यापारियों को उनके अपने डिवीजन के भीतर ही बैंगनों की सप्लाई

3110. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कभी-कभी उपभोक्ताओं की बैंगनों की सप्लाई उनके डिवीजन से न करके अन्य डिवीजनों से की जाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं की अधिक खर्च करता पड़ता है तथा अधिक व्यय लगता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मय शर्मा कुरेशी) : (क) कुछ मंडलों में जहां निर्गामी यातायात आगत यातायात से अधिक होता है वहां निर्गामी यातायात की मांग पूरी करने के लिये अन्य मंडलों से खाली माल डिब्बे भोजना आवश्यक हो जाता है। कभी-कभी किसी दूसरे मंडल के निकटवर्ती खंड से किसी मंडल में खाली डिब्बे भोजना की अधिक सुविधाजनक होता है। इस

प्रकार की सुलाई के लिए परिस्थितियों और भ्रमण-भ्रमण खंडों पर होने वाले यातायात और उन खंडों पर खाली माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार आदेश दिये जाते हैं। माल डिब्बों के उपयोगकर्ताओं की मंडल के बाहर से लाये जाने वाले खाली माल डिब्बों के लेखे में कोई प्रतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं देना पड़ता यदि केवल उसी मंडल से माल डिब्बे लिये जायें तो खाली माल डिब्बों की प्रतीक्षा के लिए लगने वाला समय आमतौर पर अधिक होता है

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कायमगंज स्टेशन के 'बेटिंग रूम' (प्रतीक्षालयों) एटेंडेन्ट्स (परिचारकों) की नियुक्ति

3111. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे में कायमगंज स्टेशन (जिला फर्रुखाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश) 'बी' क्लास स्टेशन है;

(ख) क्या वहां पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिये भ्रमण-भ्रमण दो 'बेटिंग रूम' बने हुए हैं परन्तु वहां कोई 'एटेंडेन्ट' नहीं रहता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार वहां एक 'एटेंडेन्ट' नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुहृन्मय शर्मा कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) स्टेशन पर तेनात चौबी अंगी के कर्मचारी ही प्रतीक्षालयों में परिचर्या के लिए उपस्थित होते हैं। इन प्रतीक्षालयों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष से परिचर रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Loan from World Bank for expansion of Nangal Fertilizer Factory**

3112. SHRI ARJUN SETHI.  
DR. H. P. SHARMA;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.D.A., an affiliate of the World Bank, has sanctioned a credit for expansion of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory;

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned and in which way the expansion will solve the present crisis; and

(c) when the proposed expansion will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. World Bank (IDA) has sanctioned a credit of \$ 58 million for the Nangal Expansion Scheme. With the implementation of the Expansion Scheme, which will be based on fuel oil/heavy fraction as feedstock, the power requirement which is presently of the order of 184 MW for optimum production will be substantially reduced.

(c) By about the end of 1975.

**1972-73 के दौरान राज्यों में हरिजन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण**

3113. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद बाबू :  
क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में, राज्य-वार कितने हरिजन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया और उत्तर भागलपुर के जिलों के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य बहुत धीमा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) विद्युतीकृत गांवों के आंकड़ों में हरिजन गांवों की संख्या गलत से नहीं रखी गयी है। पहले के विद्युतीकृत गांवों से सम्बद्ध हरिजन बस्तियों को विद्युत देने के उद्देश्य से दिसम्बर, 1971 में एक स्कीम धारम्भ की गई थी। अब तक प्राप्त हुई सूचना के आधार पर, प्रत्येक राज्य में 1972-73 में विद्युतीकृत हरिजन/जन-जाति बस्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश .	632
2. बिहार .	600
3. हरियाणा .	188
4. गुजरात .	490
5. मध्य प्रदेश .	253
6. महाराष्ट्र .	762
7. मणिपुर .	4
8. मैसूर .	7
9. उड़ीसा .	52
10. पंजाब .	38
11. राजस्थान .	250
12. तमिल नाडु .	3,144
13. त्रिपुरा .	8
14. उत्तर प्रदेश .	3,315
15. पश्चिम बंगाल .	कुछ नहीं

योग . 9,743

असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश और मेघालय में हरिजन/जन-जाति के लोग अन्य समुदायों के साथ-साथ रहते हैं, और सामान्य कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत हरिजन/जन-जाति के लोगों तथा अन्य समुदायों को समान लाभ होता है। जम्मू व काश्मीर, केरल और नागालैंड में केवल हरिजनों का कोई विशेष इलाका नहीं है और ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण करते समय इसके अन्तर्गत वे इलाके भी आ जाते हैं, जिनमें हरिजन रहते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार में लगभग 13 प्रतिशत गांवों का बिद्युतीकरण हो गया है। बिहार राज्य बिद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा यह सूचना दी गई है कि उत्तरी भागलपुर और पूर्णिया की बिद्युतीकरण का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 34 प्रतिशत और 2 प्रतिशत है। पूर्णिया में बिद्युतीकरण की प्रगति उच्च बोस्टता पारेषण तथा वितरण प्रणाली की अनुपस्थिति के कारण मंद है।

नदियों के किनारों पर पम्प लगाकर नदियों के जल का उपयोग

3114 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नदियों के किनारों पर पम्प लगा कर नदियों के जल का उपयोग करने के

लिए जिससे नदी के किनारों की घाटि की सिंचाई ठीक प्रकार से हो सके, सरकार ने कोई बृहत योजना स्वीकार की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार ने राज्यवार क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री बाल गौबिन्द वर्मा) (क) और (ख). सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और राज्य सरकारों को ही सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, तैयार करना और कार्यान्वित करना होता है।

1968 से बृहत और मध्यम सिंचाई सेक्टर में निम्नलिखित लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया था —

राज्य	स्कीम का नाम	नदी	वार्षिक लाभ (लाख एकड़ में)
1 उत्तर प्रदेश			
	1 डलमऊ पम्प नहर	गंगा	1 54
	2 भोपालो पम्प नहर	गंगा	0 60
	3 जमानिया पम्प नहर	गंगा	0 60
	4 टोन्स पम्प नहर	टोन्स	0 80
	5 नारायणपुर पम्प नहर	गंगा	0 60
	6 पट्योरा पम्प नहर	यमुना	0 076
	7 सरोलो बजरूम पम्प	नहर यमुना	0 078
	8 डलमऊ चरण-दो	गंगा	2 774
2 जम्मू और कश्मीर			
	1 लक्ष्मीरा	जंहेलम	0 07
	2 राबी तबी लिफ्टस्कीम	तबी	0 34

राज्य सरकारों के पास कृषि मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रशासित लघु सिंचाई सेक्टर में लघु परियोजनाओं की है। केन्द्र के पास ऐसी लघु स्कीमों के ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में  
अस्थायी रूप से कार्य कर रहे कर्म-  
चारियों को स्थायी करना

3115. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :  
क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के ऐसे कर्म-  
चारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो गत दस वर्षों  
से निरन्तर अस्थायी रूप से काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी  
करने के लिए कोई योजना विचाराधीन है;  
और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य  
बातें क्या हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय  
से राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोतिराम सिंह जोषी) :

(क) 62.

(ख) और (ग). इन कर्मचारियों को  
स्थायी बनाने की कोई विनिर्दिष्ट योजना  
विचाराधीन नहीं है। जैसे-जैसे और जब-जब  
स्थायी पद उपलब्ध होंगे और स्थायीकरण के  
अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति स्थायी बनाये जाने के लिए  
अर्हित होंगे, वैसे-वैसे इन अस्थायी कर्म-  
चारियों को भारत सरकार के विद्यमान  
आदेशों के अनुसार स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा।

#### Accidents due to Defective Locomo- tives and Lack of Adequate Brake Power

3116 SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether there has been any  
accident during the last three years  
due to defective locomotives and lack  
of adequate brake power;

(b) if so, an account thereof, and

(c) what steps have been taken by  
Government to prevent the recurrence  
of such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: (a) and  
(b). There were 98 cases of accidents  
in the categories of collisions, derail-  
ments and fires in trains on the Indian  
Government Railways due to defective  
locomotives and inadequate brake  
power during the three years 1970-71,  
1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto January,  
1973).

(c) All locomotives and rolling stock  
are subject to stringent inspection  
before and after every trip as also at  
regular intervals per fixed schedules  
of inspection and repairs. There are,  
however, instances when effective ma-  
terial which could not be located with  
known devices have contributed to  
accidents or in certain cases these  
have been due to human failure which  
is being reduced to negligible propor-  
tions by intensive training as also by  
severe disciplinary action taken in  
cases of negligence.

The number of cases indicated above  
form a very small percentage of the  
total number of trains run on the  
Indian Railways.

#### Expenditure incurred by Government to contest cases in Court of Law filed by Staff of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

3117. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether any staff of the Chit-  
taranjan Locomotive Works, who were  
served with order of transfer to other  
Railway, filed cases in the Calcutta  
High Court against their transfer  
order and the High Court in the judge-  
ment declared that the transfer orders  
were mala fide;

(b) if so, the action taken on the  
judgement; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the  
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works on  
the Court case including expenditure  
incurred on travelling expenses by  
the Officers and staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MOHD. SHAFI QUARSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) An appeal has been preferred against the judgement. Meanwhile each case of transfer is being reviewed by the General Manager.

(c) Rs. 6246.

**खण्डवा-अजमेर मीटर गेजलाइन की बड़ी  
लाइन में बदलना**

3118. श्री गंगाधरलु बीसित : क्या  
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खण्डवा-अजमेर  
रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का  
निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य कब तक  
पूरा हो जायेगा और इस परियोजना के लिए  
कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद  
सकी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली-  
अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन से  
बदलने के लिए किये जाने वाले सर्वेक्षण के  
एक भाग के रूप में अजमेर और खण्डवा के  
बीच कुल 632 किलोमीटर में से अजमेर और  
चित्तौड़गढ़ के बीच 186 किलोमीटर में  
समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के प्रश्न पर  
विचार किया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार इन्वीर  
और मऊ के बीच 21.01 किलोमीटर के  
एक और भाग में समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन  
बिछाने के प्रश्न पर भ्रम से विचार किया  
जा रहा है और इस प्रस्ताव के लिए हाल में  
पूरे किये गये टोप सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट की  
जांच की जा रही है। अजमेर-खण्डवा मीटर  
लाइन के बाकी भागों में भ्रामान परिवर्तन  
अथवा समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के  
प्रश्न पर फिलहाल विचार नहीं किया जा  
रहा है।

**खिड़कियाँ रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरि पुल का  
निर्माण**

3119. श्री गंगा धरलु बीसित : क्या  
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे स्टेशनो पर उपरि पुल  
का निर्माण करते समय किसी स्थान की  
जनसंख्या पर विचार किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो निम्नोरा और रावेंर  
रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उपरि पुल बनाने तथा  
खिड़कियाँ रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऐसा पुल न  
बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद  
सकी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). एक  
प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर जाने के लिए  
यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए ऊपरि पैदल पुल  
की व्यवस्था जनसंख्या के आधार पर नहीं  
बल्कि अन्य बातों को ध्यान में रख कर की  
जाती है जैसे अनुसूचित क्रासिंग, प्लेटफार्म की  
ऊँचाई, यातायात की मात्रा, स्टेशन का  
महत्व, धन की उपलब्धता आदि। उन सभी  
स्टेशनो पर, जहाँ ऊपरि पैदल पुल नहीं है  
खिड़कियाँ सहित उसकी व्यवस्था करने से  
सम्बन्धित प्रस्तावों पर इसी नीति के अनुसार  
विचार किया जावेगा और एक निर्धारित  
कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उन्हें उत्तरोत्तर क्रियान्वित  
किया जायेगा।

**भुसावल और झांसी रेलवे में  
जॉब्स जानें की बढ़ना**

3120. श्री गंगा धरलु बीसित : क्या  
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के भुसावल और झांसी  
सेक्शनों पर वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72  
के दौरान जॉब्स की जाने की कितनी  
चटनाएँ हुई हैं;

(ख) कितने मामलों में जजीर का खीचा जाना आवश्यक था और कितने मामलों में ऐसा करना आवश्यक नहीं था; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय के उपमन्त्री (श्री गृहमन्त्रालय की कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य भूसावल और झांसी मंडलों में जो स्थिति है, उसे जानना चाहते हैं। अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे की तालिका में दी गई है : —

भूसावल मंडल	1970-71	1971-72
(1) खतरे की जजीर खींचने की कुल घटनाएं . . . . .	1112	678
(2) अनौचित्यपूर्ण घटनाओं की संख्या . . . . .	*334	*356
(3) औचित्यपूर्ण घटनाओं की संख्या . . . . .	778	322
(4) दण्डित व्यक्तियों की संख्या . . . . .	*कोई नहीं	*कोई नहीं

\*बिना औचित्य खतरे की जजीर खींचने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति को दण्ड नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि कोई व्यक्ति पकड़ा नहीं जा सका।

झांसी मंडल	1970-71	1971-72
(1) खतरे की जजीर खींचने की कुल घटनाएं . . . . .	7241	9201
(2) अनौचित्यपूर्ण घटनाओं की संख्या . . . . .	6218	8077
(3) औचित्यपूर्ण घटनाओं की संख्या . . . . .	1023	1124
(4) दण्डित व्यक्तियों की संख्या . . . . .	10	10
	(बकाया 34 मामलों को छोड़कर)	(बकाया 15 मामलों को छोड़कर)

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच ताप्ती नदी के जल का उपयोग करने के प्रश्न पर विवाद

3121. श्री गणेशधरलक्ष्मी श्रीमंत : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताप्ती नदी के जल का उपयोग करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच कोई विवाद चल पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस विवाद का इस बीच कोई हल निकाला जा चुका है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जल गौरीधर वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ताप्ती जल के समुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच कोई विवाद उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ है बल्कि इस बेसिन में कई परियोजनाओं के आयोजन और क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण सहमति हो गई है।



वर्षों की सेवा निर्वासन के साथ उच्चतम न्यायालयों में बहाल करने से रोष ने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन

3122 श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री जजों को सेवा निर्वासन के पश्चात् उच्चतम न्यायालय में बहाल करने से रोकने हेतु संविधान संशोधन के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1972 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1153 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस मामले पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) (क) अभी तक नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

खारची (मारवाड जंक्शन) पर शीड की व्यवस्था

3123 श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खारची (मारवाड जंक्शन) का प्लेटफार्म, जहाँ उदयपुर जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी घटो खड़ी रहती है, बिल्कुल खुला है और वहाँ यात्रियों के बैठने के लिए कोई बैच नहीं है और न पेय जल की कोई व्यवस्था है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ एक शीड की व्यवस्था करने का है और यदि हा, तो शीड की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) (क) खारची नाम का कोई

स्टेशन नहीं है । सभ्यत माननीय सदस्य का आशय मारवाड जंक्शन से है । यदि वही बात है तो यह उल्लेखनीय है कि प्लेटफार्म न० 4 पर, जहाँ से उदयपुर के लिए गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, इस समय कोई छत नहीं है । लेकिन वहाँ पर बैचों और पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से और धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर प्लेटफार्मों पर छत डालने की व्यवस्था की जाती है । तदनुसार प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था करने से सम्बन्धित कार्य को भावी वर्षों के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा ।

यात्रियों के साथ रेल कर्मचारियों के आचार में सुधार

3124 श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ ऐसे उपाय किये गये हैं, जिनसे तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के साथ रेलवे कर्मचारियों के रवैये और आचार में सुधार हो, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) (क) और (ख). जी हा । जनता के सम्पर्क से आने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को यात्रियों से शिष्ट और सौहार्दपूर्ण व्यवहार करने की शिक्षा दी जाती है । यात्रियों के प्रति उनके उत्तरदायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में रेल कर्मचारियों को सजग रखने के उद्देश्य से रेल प्रशासन द्वारा समय-समय पर 'शिष्टता गोष्ठियाँ', 'शिष्टता सप्ताह' और 'शिकायत रहित सप्ताह' आयोजित किये जाते हैं ।

**आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए उर्वरक कारखानों का विस्तार**

3125. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत उर्वरक के मामले में कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान उर्वरक कारखानों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है तथा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में भी वृद्धि की जा रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और इसका विस्तार कब तक किया जायेगा तथा इस पर कितना व्यय आयेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) (क) वर्तमान संकेतो के अनुसार यह भाषा है कि देश लगभग पाचवी योजना के अन्त तक उर्वरको के उत्पादन में लगभग आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त कर सकेगा। यह इस आधार पर है कि पाचवी योजना में समावेश के लिए प्रस्ताव यथासमय अनुमोदित हो जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जी हाँ। कुछ संयंत्रों के विस्तार बाधा-निवारक कार्यक्रमों द्वारा, जिनका ध्यौरा निम्न प्रकार हैं, निष्पादित किया जा रहा है :

कारखाने का नाम	मुकम्मल होने की सम्भावित तारीख	उस कि खर्च होने वाली अनुमानित धनराशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
1. नागल विस्तार . . .	1975 के अन्त में	75.60
2. नामरूप विस्तार . . .	जनवरी 1974	50.69
3. गोरखपुर विस्तार . . .	अप्रैल, 1975	11.82
4. कोटा विस्तार . . .	मार्च, 1974	8.70
5. फैक्ट (विस्तार का चौथा चरण) . . .	अक्तूबर, 1973	6.73
6. फैक्टर (विस्तार का दूसरा चरण) . . .	सितम्बर, 1974	45.00
7. ट्राम्बे विस्तार . . .	1976 के आरम्भ में	37.50
8. सिन्दरी युक्तीकरण योजना . . .	1974 के मध्य तक	34.99
9. सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण योजना . . .	1976 के प्रथम पूर्वार्ध में	93.36

**Confirmation of A.S.M. and S.Ms. Grade Rs. 130—240 and Grade Rs. 205**

3126. MAULANA ISHAQUE SAM-BHALI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Station Masters grade Rs. 205 to Rs. 280 due for confirmation and the number confirmed in Delhi Division;

(b) the number of Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 205 due for confirmation and the number confirmed in Delhi Division;

(c) the number of Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 130 to Rs. 240 due for confirmation and the number confirmed in Delhi Division; and

(d) the reasons for not confirming the Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters who are due for confirmation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a)  
Due for confirmation .. 167

Confirmed .. 159

(b) Due for confirmation .. 159

Confirmed .. NIL

(c) Due for confirmation .. 543

Confirmed .. 238

(d) Some of the Station Masters cannot be confirmed as they are undergoing punishment under the disciplinary rules or vigilance cases are pending against them. Confirmation of Assistant Station Masters has been held up on account of their not depositing the prescribed security money, which is a precondition to their confirmation.

**Introduction of Security Deposit by  
Asst. Station Masters**

3127. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the orders  
of Security Deposit for Asstt. Station  
Masters were introduced; and

(b) the reasons for introducing these  
orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and  
(b). The security deposit is obtained  
from staff handling cash and stores as  
a safeguard against loss to Govern-  
ment due to misconduct, etc. The code  
Rules provide for this and this system  
has been in vogue since long. Specific  
instructions to obtain security deposit  
of Rs. 300/- from commercial staff  
were, however, issued by the Board on  
2-5-1955. Asstt. Station Masters are  
also classified as Commercial Staff.

Non-confirmation of Asst. Station  
Masters Appointed before 1957, in  
Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

3128. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asstt. Station  
Masters appointed before 1957 in Delhi  
Division were not required to deposit  
the security of Rs. 300 there being no  
orders in force at that time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not confirm-  
ing them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Asstt  
Station Masters appointed before 1957  
were required to deposit security  
money.

(b) Does not arise.

**Expenditure on Railway Officer's  
Saloons**

3129. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of 4, 6 and 8 wheeler  
saloons available Indian Railways for  
Railway Officers and the expenditure  
which the Railway incurs on this  
account; and .

(b) whether any proposal for reduc-  
ing the privileges of the Railway  
Officers is under the consideration of  
Government and if so, the broad out-  
lines thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A  
statement is attached.

(b) The use of Inspection Carriages  
has now been restricted to functional  
purposes and reduction in their num-  
ber will be made such that it does not  
affect efficiency.

**Statement**

Inspection Carriages are used for functional purposes by the Railway officials. The number of such Carriages on the Indian Railways as on 31-3-1972 is as follows:

	4-Wheel- ler	6-Wheel- ler	8-Wheel- ler
Broad Gauge	448		132
Metre Gauge	191	38	162
Narrow Gauge	17		36

The expenditure incurred on maintenance of these Carriages is not maintained separately

**Provision of Rest Giver Station Masters  
Delhi Division (Northern Railway)**

3130 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway Board issued orders vide its letter No E(LL)/71/HER/20, dated the 15th September, 1972 for providing Rest Giver Station Masters on Indian Railways,

(b) whether in Delhi Division the Assistant Station Masters give rest to many Station Masters,

(c) whether the General Manager, Northern Railway has received any representation for provision of Rest Giver Station Masters in Delhi Division, and

(d) if so the reasons for not providing Rest Giver Station Masters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes The orders were that in the generality of cases rest should be provided through Rest Giver Station Masters. In exceptional cases as in Branch

lines rest could be provided through Assistant Station Masters.

(b) Generally Rest Giver Station Masters are giving rest to Station Masters. Only in 25 cases out of 150 Rest Giver Assistant Station Masters are giving rest to Station Masters in grade Rs 205-280 on the Delhi Division

(c) Yes

(d) Action is being taken to create posts of Rest Giver Station Masters in grade Rs 205-280 (AS) in lieu of the existing posts of Rest Giver Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs 130-240 (AS), in respect of 19 Station Masters, in terms of orders contained in Railway Board's letter No E(LL)/71/HER/20 dated 16-9-1972

**Cost of West Coast Railway**

3131 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the estimated cost of construction of the West Coast Railway alias Konkan Railway;

(b) what is the period within which this Railway will be completed,

(c) at how many points the construction work will be started, and

(d) what are the names of these spots?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) About Rs 213 crores

(b) In about 8 years time, after it is approved

(c) and (d) The project is in various stages of consideration. Meanwhile earthwork in the Apta-Dasgaon section (about 108 Kms) is being taken up, as drought relief. In the remaining section (about 800 Kms) from Dasgaon to Mangalore, a detailed survey will also be taken up

### Condition of Third Class Waiting Rooms and Compartments

3132 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the present condition of the Third Class Waiting Rooms at the Railway stations and also to provide better facilities for passengers in Third Class Compartments, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) All efforts are being made to improve the existing facilities provided for third class passengers at stations and in trains. Steps taken in this direction include the following —

- (i) Provision of new waiting halls at 34 stations and improvements/extension to existing waiting halls at 53 stations has been made in the Works Programme for 1971-72
- (ii) A sum of Rs 24.54 lakhs and 19.77 lakhs for the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively has also been provided for the same purpose
- (iii) Electrification of stations, waiting halls etc is being done on a programmed basis and about 95 per cent of the stations where electricity is available nearly at reasonable rates are already electrified
- (iv) With a view to improve the amenities in coaches, trials on new types of light weight higher capacity dynamos are in progress
- (v) Electrically operated water coolers are being provided in all stations where the inward and outward passengers traffic is more than 1000 per day and

where electrically and piped water supply are available

- (vi) Constant attention is paid to the proper maintenance of III class coaches to ensure its cleanliness and availability of amenity fittings

### Work on Pazzassi Project in Kerala

3133 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of the Pazzassi Project in Kerala is moving at a slow pace,

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) the stage at which the construction of that project stands and the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala have reported that the work on the Pazzassi project is not behind schedule and that it is progressing steadily. The masonry dam on left bank head portion has been completed upto 24.75 M and 25 M in two blocks respectively. The work on main canal and Mahe branch canal are in progress. They have stated that the project is expected to be completed in 1980.

### Irrigation of land by linking up of Brahmaputra and Ganga with Cauvery

3134 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) how much land is expected to be irrigated by the proposed linking up of Brahmaputra and Ganga with Cauvery, and

(b) the area of land expected to be irrigated by the scheme in every State through which the canal will pass?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The concept of linking the Brahmaputra with Ganga is part of the overall concept of the National Water Grid, which has yet to be pursued. Office studies have so far been made regarding the National Water Grid; one of the components of which would be a link connecting various rivers like the Ganga, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery. The detailed features will be known after the field investigations, which may require five to seven years, are completed.

#### **Dieselisation of Meerut shuttle**

3135. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for dieselisation of Meerut shuttle leaving Ghaziabad for New Delhi at 9-09 A.M. and also for attaching additional coaches to the shuttle; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is not operationally feasible due to non-availability of spare diesel engines and terminal difficulties in handling long trains at Delhi/New Delhi.

#### **Policy regarding setting up of fertiliser plants**

3136. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's policy in regard to setting up fertilizer plants based on Gas, Naphtha, Fuel Oil and Coal;

(b) whether Government have worked out comparative economic advantages of the fertiliser plants based on different feedstock; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of their studies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In the context of the non-availability, in sufficient quantities, of gas and naphtha which are the two most preferred feedstocks for fertilizers Government have after a careful consideration of economic and other factors decided that new fertilizer plants should, as far as possible, be based on feedstocks like fuel oil/heavy petroleum fractions which are expected to be available in the country. Three coal-based plants are also being set up as a part of the plan to achieve maximum self-reliance in fertilizer feedstocks.

#### **Transmission loss in Power supply in India as compared to other countries**

3137. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the average percentage of transmission loss in Power supply in India by the State Electricity Boards as compared to such losses in other countries;

(b) whether the transmission loss in this country is more; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to rectify this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The transmission and distribution loss in power supply in India is of the order of 17.5 per cent of the total energy sent out. Such losses in the power systems in some of the advanced countries vary from 8 to 12 per cent.

(b) and (c). Losses in the transmission, transformation and distribution of electricity cannot be eliminated altogether as some degree of loss is unavoidable, but losses have to be kept down by careful planning and system design, by providing adequate transmission facilities and by operating the system judiciously. The apparent high losses are due to unmetered supply in some cases and due to the rural loads being widely scattered. Losses on account of pilferage, defective metering and leakage in transmission can be eliminated by taking adequate measures. A Committee of Engineers has been set up to go into this problem. The Power Research Institute, Bangalore are also conducting field studies and experiments. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to implement remedial measures for the reduction of losses as soon as the measures required are identified.

**Number of Drug Industries set up after 1962, independently or with foreign collaboration**

3138 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) how many new medicine factories or drug industries have been set up in our country during the last three years and how many of them are entirely indigenous and how many of them have collaboration with foreign units,

(b) whether any drugs manufactured by wholly indigenous companies are exported to African countries, and

(c) if so, which are those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the last three years, four units have been licensed for establish-

ment of new undertakings for manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals in the organised sector. Out of them three units are Indian companies and one unit is a foreign company. Besides, four new drug units registered with Directorate General of Technical Development have gone into production during the last three years. Of these one is a wholly Indian company while the other three have foreign participation.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

**Construction of Domohini-Lataguri Railway Link Line of Jalpaiguri District (Northeast Frontier Railway)**

3139 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any fresh attempt has yet been made to start the work of Domohini-Lataguri Railway link line of Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal under Northeast Frontier Railway which was devastated by the flood of Tista in 1968, and

(b) if so, when the actual work will start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) The question of restoration of Lataguri-Domohini-Changrabandha line is closely linked with the work of extension of rail and road bridges across Teesta. This is due to the fact that the flood protection works constructed by the State Government and affording protection to the railway line would continue to be vulnerable to floods till the waterway under Teesta bridge is increased. The work of extending the existing railway bridge by 7 spans of 150 ft has already been sanctioned. The widening of the road bridge has to be carried out by the State Government. Moreover, the railway's resources have been fully stre-

needed to meet the urgent priority commitments towards the restoration of Bangladesh railway lines. The restoration of this line will therefore be considered as soon as the position improves and the works of widening the road and rail bridges across Teesta are completed.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली जिले में तेल, पेट्रोल तथा गैस की बिक्री के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की एजेंसियां बना

3140 श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के केवल 91 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेट्रोल, तेल और गैस की बिक्री के लिए एजेंसियां दी गई हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के इतने बड़े भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को एजेंसियां दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस प्रयोजन हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली जिले में कितनी एजेंसियां दी गई हैं, और

(घ) यदि बरेली जिले में, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को ऐसी कोई एजेंसी नहीं दी गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-सचिव (जी इन्फोर्मेशन) (क) भारतीय तेल निगम के जनवरी, 1970 के प्रारम्भ से फरवरी 1973 के अन्त तक उत्तर प्रदेश में 91 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अपने डीलर वितरकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया था ।

(ख) भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा डीलरों/वितरकों की नियुक्ति मुख्यतः माफिक की संभाव्यता तथा नई डीलरशिप/वितरण एजेंसियां स्थापित करने की जरूरत के आधार पर की जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, दिसम्बर, 1971 से पहले भारतीय तेल निगम,

अपनी एजेंसियां/वितरण एजेंसियां देने में निम्न आय वर्ग के हरिकरों के बेरोजगार स्नातकों को तरजीह देता रहा है । दिसम्बर, 71 से निगम अपनी एजेंसियां देने में रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुनः स्थापन महानिदेशालय द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर विकलांग सैनिकों, युद्ध में हताहत अथवा लापता हुए सैनिकों की विधवाओं/आश्रितों को प्रथम प्राथमिकता दे रहा है ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली जिले में भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की दी गई डीलरशिप/वितरण एजेंसियों की संख्या तीन है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का नाट-तीव्रपेट्रोल संस्धान, बेहराबून के साथ स सम्ब

3141 श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान, देहरादून के बीच सम्बन्धों का स्वरूप क्या है ,

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय इस संस्थान से किसी प्रकार की तकनीकी सहायता लेता है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-सचिव (जी इन्फोर्मेशन) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान 1960 में अपने प्रारम्भ से पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय को कई अन्वयनों, सम्हालव्य रिपोर्टों, प्रायोगिक कार्य, मूल्यांकन आदि में सहायता कर



रहा है । इस संस्थान के परामर्श, पेट्रो-लियम उद्योग से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विषयों जैसे प्रक्रिया स्कीमें, अशोधित तेलों का मूल्यांकन, अब तक आयातित उत्पादों के लिए नई प्रक्रियाओं का विकास, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों एवं शोधन क्षमता के लिए मांग अनुमान उत्पादों के लिए क्वालिटी मानक आदि के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने हेतु मन्त्रालय के लिए निरन्तर लाभदायक सिद्ध हुए हैं । इस संस्थान के प्रयोगशालाओं में किये गये प्रौद्योगिक कार्यों ने कई प्रश्नों के निर्णय लेने में मन्त्रालय को मार्ग दर्शन किया है ।

#### Setting up of Fertiliser Plants in U.P. and Punjab in Co-Operative Sector

3142 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether efforts are being made to set up fertilizer plants in Co-operative sector in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) whether such efforts will be encouraged in other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) M/s Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) have submitted tentative proposals for setting up fertilizer plants at Mathura (UP) and Bhatinda (Punjab)

(b) The proposals, principally, envisage the following capacities for each of the two plants —

Ammonia	1200 tonnes/day
Urea	1200 tonnes/day
Nitro-phosphate	700 tonnes/day
NPK Fertilizers	1800 tonnes/day

Each plant is estimated to cost about Rs. 125 crores and will use fuel oil as feedstocks.

(c) Government will consider on merits any such proposals

#### Railway Line between Bhavanagar and Tarapur in Gujarat

3143 SHRI K M MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have requested the Central Government to construct a Railway line between Bhavanagar and Tarapur, and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes.

(b) The question of carrying out fresh surveys for this rail link is under consideration in consultation with the Gujarat State Government

#### इंडेन गैस की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार

3144. श्री जगन् लाल जन्नाकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इंडेन गैस की सप्लाई स्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत वर्ष में इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, और

(ग) क्या इसकी एंजेली देने के सबंध में भेदभाव बर्तने की शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) वर्ष 1972 में 74,400 मीटरी टन की सप्लाई की तुलना में 1973 में सप्लाई के लगभग 94,800 मीटरी टन हो जाने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अनुबोधित भारतीय तेल निगम की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार,

भारतीय तेल निगम की डीलर-शिप/वितरण एजेंसियां देने में रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुन. स्थापन के महानिदेशालय की सिफारिशों पर विकलांग सैनिकों, युद्ध में हताहत भयवा गुप्त द्रव्य सैनिकों की विधवाओं/आश्रितों को तरजीह दी जाती है। ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट शिफारिशें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं जिनमें इस नीति की अलहेलना की गई हो।

**खुर्दा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक सवारी रेलगाड़ी को आग लगाता**

**3145. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खुर्दा रोड रेलवे जंक्शन (भुवनेश्वर) पर एक भीड़ ने एक सवारी रेल गाड़ी पर पथराव करके उसमें आग लगा दी थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) उससे अनुमानित कितनी हानि हुई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) द्वितीय 7 डाउन पुरी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस पर 17-2-1973 को खुर्दा रोड जंक्शन पर पथराव किया गया था। उसी दिन खुर्दा रोड जंक्शन के निकट रेलगाड़ी स्टेशन पर 317 अप हावड़ा-पुरी सवारी गाड़ी की एक बोरी को आग लगा दी गयी थी।

(ख) 5 फरवरी, 1973 के हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड में 'डजवटर्स फ्रॉम उडीसा' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय के कारण उत्पन्न अतिस्रातीय बैमनस्य की जवह से ये घटनाये हुई थी। उडीसा राज्य सरकार ने स्थिति को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए तुरत कार्रवाई की थी।

(ग) अनुमानतः 5 लाख रुपए।

**सामान्य उपयोग में आने वाली औषधियों के मूल्यों में कमी करना**

**3146. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सामान्य उपयोग की औषधियों के मूल्य में कमी करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो वे औषधियां कौन-कौन सी हैं और उनके मूल्य में कितनी कमी की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सभी औषधियों तथा उन औषधियों पर आधारित सूत्रयोगों के मूल्यों पर औषधि (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1970 के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रण किया गया है। इस आदेश का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि सामान्य उपयोग की दवाइयों को शामिल करते हुए सभी औषधियां तथा दवाइयां उचित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध हों। इस औषधि (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश में 'अत्यावश्यक प्रयुक्त औषधियों' के मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में विशेष व्यवस्था निहित है जिससे उनकी उपलब्धता उचित मूल्यों पर सुनिश्चित हो। सामान्य उपयोग में चिकित्सा संबंधी सम्पादकों के मूल्यों के निर्धारण में सामान्यतः कम गुणवत्ता (लाभ) की अनुमति दी गई है। जहां कहीं न्यायसंगत पाया जाता है वहां पर कमी लाने के लिए मूल्यों का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

**Construction of Power Projects by C.W.F.C.**

**3147. SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) how many power projects—thermal as well as hydel—have been constructed or are under construction

entirely with the assistance of Central Water and Power Commission without any outside assistance; and

(b) the difficulties in augmenting the staff under Central Water and Power Commission to undertake consultancy work in respect of power houses being set up in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Thirty power projects, thermal and hydro, have been constructed/are under construction entirely with the assistance of Central Water and Power Commission, besides 25 micro hydel and eight small thermal installations. All these are without any outside assistance.

(b) Action is being taken to augment staff for consultancy work and build up the organisation adequately

#### Completion of Major Irrigation Projects

3148. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the major irrigation projects in the country assisted by the Central Government are progressing according to Schedule;

(b) if not, the names of such projects and the delays involved in each case; and

(c) the causes of the delay and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the completion of these projects at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are implemented by State Governments within the framework of their developmental plans. Central assistance to State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants not related to any

individual scheme, group of schemes or heads of development.

In the Fourth Plan, an additional irrigation potential of 4.8 million ha. was targeted. It is anticipated that there may be a shortfall of about 1 million ha. owing to the rise in cost of projects principally from the Naga-janasagar, Gandak, Kosi, Rajasthan Canal and Ramganga irrigation projects whose anticipated benefits at the end of the Fourth Plan will be delayed by two to three years.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to provide maximum possible allocations for completing the schemes on which appreciable progress has already been made. The progress of the projects is reviewed frequently and efforts are made to the extent possible to remove the difficult projects which are capable of accelerating the construction of important projects which are capable of yielding significant additional benefits in the near future is also being looked into by the Planning Commission.

#### Closure of Unit of Patratu Thermal Power Station

3149. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether one unit of Patratu Thermal Power Station went out of commission due to non-availability of some spare parts;

(b) if so, the period during which it remained closed;

(c) the cost of the spare parts involved and sources from which the parts were obtained; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to prevent recurrence of such situation in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) One 50 MW Unit at Patratu

is at present out of commission for repairs to turbine rotor.

(b) The machine is under repair, since 11th April, 1972.

(c) The rotor is under repairs at M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Hardwar Foreign exchange equivalent to Rs 7,69,634 has also been released for import of spares from USSR

(d) (i) The State Electricity Boards have been authorised import of emergency spares upto 01 per cent of the value of equipment with each Project without the necessity of obtaining specific release of foreign exchange and DGTD clearance

(ii) Steps are being taken for the manufacture of spares indigenously

(iii) It is proposed to organise heavy repairs to power plant and equipment by indigenous power plant manufacturers in the Public Sector

(iv) Repairs to power plant/equipment in the factories of BHEL/HEL are being expedited and arrangements to organise such work on a more regular basis are being worked out

#### Setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Pondicherry

3150 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are examining the feasibility of setting up a thermal power station at Pondicherry,

(b) and (c) The Central Water and of the proposal, and

(c) the main features of the proposed station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Water and Power Commission in consultation with Pondicherry administration are

examining the feasibility of setting up a coal burning thermal Power Station at Pondicherry with a capacity of 30/60 MW.

#### Technical Examination of Hasdeo (Bango) Project in Mahanadi Basin

3151 SHRI E V VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the technical examination of the Hasdeo (Bango) project proposed in the Mahanadi Basin is over

(b) if so the main features thereof and

(c) if not, the time which the technical examination is likely to be over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) (a) to (c) The Hasdeo project proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in Mahanadi Basin envisages the construction of a dam to provide irrigation to 646 lakh acres and installation of 150 MW of power in the final stage. The project estimated to cost Rs 58.92 crores was received in June 1972. Comments of the Central Water & Power Commission on the project were sent to the State Government in September 1972. The replies to these have not so far been received from the State Government.

#### Godavari Basin Dispute

3152 SHRI E V VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the dispute among the concerned States regarding Godavari Basin has been resolved;

(b) if not, the stage at which the dispute stands at present; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI (BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The disputes relating to the Godavari and Krishna rivers, which could not be settled by negotiations, were referred to a Common Tribunal for adjudication. The adjudication proceedings are in progress. It is difficult to state when the Tribunal's award on the Godavari dispute would be available, since the arguments on the dispute have not yet been taken up by the Tribunal which is dealing with the Krishna dispute at present. The Chairman of the Tribunal has been asked to expedite the work as far as practicable.

**Weekly Rest/OT Allowance to Health Inspectors of Delhi and New Delhi Stations**

3153. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health Inspectors working at New Delhi and Delhi Main stations in 8 hours shift as 'continuous workers' are being deprived of weekly rest or overtime allowance in lieu thereof in infringement of Hours of Employment Regulations; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Health Inspectors working at Delhi Main and New Delhi stations have been classified as 'Supervisory' under the statutory provisions of the Hours of Employment Regulations. As such these staff are not entitled to weekly rest or overtime allowance in lieu thereof. They are, however, allowed to avail a fortnight off except when the exigencies of service do not permit of it.

(b) Does not arise.

**Posting of TAGC, Assistant Goods Clerks etc. on Tenure Basis in Ajmer Division (Western Railway)**

3154. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5544 on the 9th May, 1972 regarding posting of Couriers, TAGC and Cash Witnesses, Ajmer Division (Western Railway) and state:

(a) whether some of the TAGCs are working for the last 10 years or so, whereas others are rotated according to the principle of three years tenure; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the discrimination between the employees of the same Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Some of the Assistant Travelling Goods Clerks working at Abu Road could not be replaced as there are no working posts of Assistant Goods Clerks in scale Rs. 110-200 at that station. However, the Railway Administration have since issued instructions to have them rotated with Assistant Goods Clerks working at other Stations on the Division.

**Reserve Bank Report on S.E. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society**

3155. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of the Directors of the S.E. Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society are the nominees of South Eastern Railway Administration;

(b) how long they have been there and their names;

(c) whether the accounts of the Credit Society have not been reconciled for the past several years; and

(d) whether any report of the Reserve Bank in this connection has been withheld from the Share-holders; and if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Yes.

(b) The dates from which the Chairman, Vice-Chairman (I) and the four nominated Directors are holding office are indicated below:

1. Shri R. K. Mitter, Chairman  
—14-9-1972.
2. Shri R. Das, Vice-Chairman (I)  
—27-5-1968.
3. Shri M. A. Anderson, Director  
—25-3-1963.
4. Shri S. K. Mukherjee, Director  
—9-6-1967.
5. Shri M. Paramasivan, Director  
—15-9-1967.
6. Shri B. B. Srivastava, Director  
—14-9-1972.

(c) It is not a fact that the accounts of the Society have not been reconciled for the past several years.

(d) The report of the Reserve Bank of India was meant for the Directors and was placed before them.

**Foreign exchange required for construction of under-ground Railway in Calcutta**

3156. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
**SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the work of construction of the under-ground Railway in Calcutta is expected to be completed;

(b) which agency has been assigned the work of construction; and

(c) what is the amount of foreign exchange involved in the project?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI):** (a) Dum-Dum-Jollyganj underground railway line targetted for completion in 1979.

(b) Though Indian contractor firms will be awarded the construction work section by section, the Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation under the Railway Ministry is responsible for the entire work.

(c) Foreign exchange involved is expected to be between Rs. 24 crores and Rs. 32 crores depending on equipments selected.

**Search for site for West Coast Fertilizer Plant**

3157. **SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether search for west coast fertilizer plant site has been completed; and

(b) if so, the name thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) and (b). Studies are presently under way in regard to possible locations where additional fertilizer capacity could be created during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period. These studies also include some locations on the Western Coast.

**Steps to avoid Retrenchment due to Installation of Computers**

3158. **SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railways are using fourteen computers at the moment;

(b) the places at which these computers have been installed and how

far they are helpful in processing information; and

(c) the steps taken to see that there is no retrenchment on account of computerisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4484/73.*]

(c) Redeployment of staff has been arranged, subject to the following being ensured:

- (i) there is no retrenchment;
- (ii) there is no reduction in emoluments;
- (iii) even prospects of future promotion (in the shape of number of higher posts) as they stood at the time of the introduction of machine methods are fully preserved to the staff; and
- (iv) no staff are transferred from their existing stations without their consent.

#### Transportation of Maize from Mansa Station in Punjab

3160. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about two thousand bags of maize were booked for transportation at Mansa Railway Station in Punjab on the 8th November, 1972; and

(b) whether the said Maize is lying on the Railway station so far despite the fact that the Railway authorities issued R/R to the dealers on the 8th November, 1972. if so, what are the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Only 964 bags of Maize were booked for transportation on 8-11-1972 at Mansa Station.

(b) While these 964 bags of Maize were awaiting clearance for supply of wagons, a civil ban was imposed on 10-11-1972 by the Punjab Government. A reference was immediately made to the Punjab Government who replied on 15-1-1973 that the Railway or the Traders could pass on the stock of Maize to the Food Corporation of India at prescribed rates. Notices were, therefore, issued to the consignors that they should either withdraw the consignments or pass them on to the Food Corporation of India. Of the 964 bags of Maize booked on 8-11-1972, 724 bags have since been withdrawn by the consignors leaving a balance of 240 bags still lying at the Station.

#### Electrification of Villages in West Bengal

3161. SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in West Bengal have been electrified since March, 1972;

(b) what has been the total estimated consumption of power in such villages and what is the actual consumption thereof; and

(c) how many more villages are expected to be supplied with electricity by the end of 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) 1,328 villages have been electrified in West Bengal from 1st April to 31st December, 1972.

(b) As intimated by West Bengal State Electricity Board, the estimated demand on an average was 10 to 12 KW per village and the actual demand is of the order of 3 to 5 KW on an average.

(c) According to the programme of the West Bengal State Electricity Board, 10,000 villages are expected to

be electrified during 1972-73 and 1973-74 subject to the timely availability of materials and funds.

### **Post of Judges Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in High Courts**

3162. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any percentage of posts of judges of High Courts in India has been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many judges belonging to Scheduled Castes have been appointed during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Appointments to the High Courts are made on the basis of merit and suitability. Considerations of caste and community have no place in such appointments.

(c) According to available information, there are at present three Judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the various High Courts. One of them was appointed in February, 1973 and the other two were appointed in July, 1965 and March, 1968.

### **Arrangement of water supply at Datewas Railway Station**

3163. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no arrangement for water supply has been made so far at Datewas Railway Station on Delhi-Bhatinda line despite many representations from the public; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Water

supply arrangements consisting of one hand-pump installed on the platform, and one waterman, already exist at this station for the convenience of passengers.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Introduction of Express Train between Howrah and Samastipur to ease overcrowding**

3164. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is abnormal overcrowding in the trains everyday causing utmost inconvenience to passengers travelling between Howrah and Samastipur by the North Bihar and Mithila Express and several representations have been also made to him in this regard;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to provide another Express or Mail train between Howrah and Samastipur; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) On some sections along this route there is over crowding on these trains and representations have been received in this regard.

(b) No,

(c) For want of line capacity on Mokameh-Barauni section and terminal facilities at Howrah, introduction of a Mail/Express train between Howrah and Samastipur is not feasible at present.

### **Resolution by Indian Railways Ticket Checking Staff Association**

3165. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of resolutions forwarded



by the Indian Railways Ticket Checking Staff Association and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(b) whether the Ticket Checking Staff are not provided Running Room facilities at important stations, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to provide safety to the Ticket Checking Staff against anti-social elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Resolutions adopted by the Central Railway Branch of the Association (Unrecognised) containing 13 demands were received. Such issues are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are settled through discussion in the meetings of the Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery at different levels.

(b) According to the extant instructions, Travelling Ticket Examiners are permitted to utilize running rooms subject to spare accommodation being available therein after meeting the requirements of running staff. Railways have also been advised to provide rest room facilities for certain categories of non-running staff, including Ticket Checking staff, on a programmed basis at stations where spare running room accommodation is not available.

(c) The maintenance of law and order on the Railways is the responsibility of the State Governments, who take necessary steps in this direction by deploying police at Railway stations. Also, the G.R.P. are escorting most of the passenger trains. Besides, goods trains running in the areas affected by lawlessness and cash-collecting passenger trains are escorted by armed R.P.F. personnel. This serves as protection to the staff.

### Tuticorin Fertiliser Complex

3166. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Tuticorin Fertilizer Complex", sanctioned by Government, is the largest in India;

(b) if so, who are the owners of this proposed complex;

(c) who are the members of the Board of Directors; and

(d) total capital employed, and total estimated construction cost; and sources of finance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir. The plant will have a capacity of 1100 tonnes of ammonia per day.

(b) M/s Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation Limited.

(c) Presently, the Board of Directors consists of the following:

1. Shri M. A. Chidambaram
2. Shri K. R. Srivatsa
3. Shri B. K. Shah
4. Shri S. Govind Swaminathan
5. Shri A. C. Muthia
6. Shri M. G. Menon
7. Shri R. Narasimhan
8. Shri V. N. Subbarayan
9. Shri K. T. B. Menon
10. Shri Harbans Singh
11. Shri S. Venkitaraman
12. Shri H. B. N. Shetty
13. Shri T. S. Vijayaraghavan
14. Shri M. N. Kale
15. Shri K. R. P. Aiyangar

(d) The project was approved at a capital cost of Rs. 71 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 27.77 crores. According to the company, the project is now estimated to cost Rs. 73.95 crores and this will be financed as under:

	Rs. in crores.
Share capital . . . . .	19.00
Loans from Financial Institutions . . . . .	18.00
Loans from a consortium of Bankers . . . . .	26.50
Contribution from Department of Atomic Energy (their for heavy water project.) . . . .	3.00
Internal Generation of Cash. . . . .	7.45
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>73.95</b>

वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों को पेंशन लाभ

3167. श्री हुकम चन्द कठुवाल :  
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कितने रेल कर्मचारियों के पेंशन मामलों का निर्णय किया गया, और,

(ख) उक्त अवधि के कितने मामले अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Assistance to Tripura for irrigation work

3168. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced by the Centre to the Government of

Tripura for irrigation work to meet situation created by the recent drought, and

(b) whether any major irrigation project will be taken up during the current financial year by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) An amount of Rs. 21.40 lakhs has been sanctioned as long term loan to the Government of Tripura for implementation of the following irrigation schemes which are intended to be completed within the current year, 1972-73:—

- (1) Distribution of 120 additional pumpsets to cultivators at 50 per cent subsidy.
- (2) Installation of pumpsets on Government account.
- (3) Construction of seasonal bunds.
- (4) Construction of 200 artesian tubewells.

(b) No major or medium irrigation scheme has been submitted by the Government of Tripura to the Central Government so far.

Theft of Railway property at Mughal Sarai Railway station

3169. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of theft of Railway property at Mughal Sarai has come down in any manner or is on the increase;

(b) what is the cost of efforts made by Ex-Railway Minister Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda and how far they have succeeded; and

(c) the efforts now being made to eradicate the evil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, there has been an improvement in the crime position in 'Mughalsarai yard and the adjoining Sections of Mughalsarai circle. The following comparative figures for 1971 and 1972 indicate the extent of improvement:

Types of thefts.	No. of cases Registered	
	1971	1972
Running Train Thefts.	80	31
Yard Thefts.	56	14
Goods Shed/Platform thefts.	Nil	Nil.
Pilferages.	11	6
	147	51

(b) No separate accounts have been maintained for the additional expenditure incurred on this special drive. However, the efforts made by the Ex-Railway Minister to reduce thefts and pilferages at Mughalsarai have borne good dividends and there is an appreciable improvement.

(c) (i) Static Armed Guards have been posted at East and West Fly Overs of Mughalsarai where there is steep gradient and due to which trains move at a very slow speed affording easy chance to the criminals to commit crime.

(ii) Armed patrolling has been introduced in the vulnerable sectors of the Yard.

(iii) Escorting by the Armed R.P.F. Personnel of all important goods trains running during night has been undertaken.

(iv) Checks by the supervisory staff have been intensified.

(v) Drives were launched from time to time, independently by the R.P.F. as also in co-operation with the

Civil Police and GRP, to apprehend notorious criminals.

(vi) A number of criminals and Railway employees indulging in pilferages of Railway property were arrested.

(vii) Some notorious criminals/receivers of stolen railway property have been detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

#### Estimates of 'Kakkadave' and 'Payaswini' Irrigation Projects

3170. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether the estimates for 'Kakkadave' and 'Payaswini' Irrigation Projects have since been received from the State Government of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): These irrigation projects have not so far been received in the Central Water and Power Commission from the Government of Kerala.

#### कलकत्ता में पेट्रोलियम श्रमिकों पर हमले

3171. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री एस० ए० मुद्गनन्तम :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के चार संसद सदस्यों ने उन्हें कलकत्ता के इंडियन आयल इम्प्लाइज यूनियन के श्रमिकों तथा उनके पड़ोसियों पर किए गए कथित घातक हमलों को रोकने के बारे में तार भेजे थे ;

(ख) क्या इसी प्रकार के तार प्रवात मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री को भी भेजे गए थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे हमलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदुलिकरण और रसायन बजटाय में  
उपभोगी (श्री इमलीरसिंह) : (क) और (ख).  
जी हाँ ।

(ग) इस सबब में भारत सरकार और  
भारतीय तेल निगम पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार  
से अनिष्ट सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है । भारतीय  
तेल निगम के स्थानीय प्रबन्धकों को भी इस  
भौतिकी की पूरी जानकारी है । सिविल प्राधि-  
कारियों की हिंसा सम्बन्धी सभी मामलों की  
तत्काल सूचना दी गई थी तथा उन्हें निगम  
के कर्मचारियों के सुरक्षा के लिए निवेदन  
किया गया था । पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार इस  
मामले के निपटान में पूर्ण सहयोग दे रही है  
और अब स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है ?

#### Uneven progress of rural electrification in states

3172 SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI  
SHRI BHAGIRATH  
BHANWAR

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION  
AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the progress of rural  
electrification in the country had been  
very uneven

(b) whether in some States majority  
of the villages are still without electri-  
city and

(c) if so whether Government have  
drawn up any plan to undertake rural  
electrification on an ex-tensive scale  
in such States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND  
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND  
VERMA) (a) to (c) The programme  
of rural electrification is dependant  
on various factors viz. availability of  
power, transmission and distribution  
networks in rural areas, terrain, re-  
sources, organisational set-up etc. Ac-  
cordingly there cannot be uniform  
progress in the matter of rural electri-  
fication in all the States in the  
country

The progress for rural electrification  
in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu  
and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mani-  
pur Meghalaya Nagaland, Orissa  
Rajasthan Tripura Uttar Pradesh and  
West Bengal is below the All-India  
average of 23.4 per cent as on  
31-12-1972

The Plans for rural electrification  
are drawn up and implemented by the  
various States and financed from the  
funds under State Plan Outlays and  
loans from the financing institutions  
such as Life Insurance Corporation,  
Commercial Banks, Agricultural Fin-  
ance Refinance Corporation, Rural  
Electrification Corporation etc. The  
funds provided for rural electrifica-  
tion programmes by the financing in-  
stitutions are outside State Plan Out-  
lays. Special efforts are being made  
to accelerate the progress of rural  
electrification in the States which are  
backward. Increased Outlays have  
been made in the Fourth Plan. The  
Rural Electrification Corporation has  
also aid emphasis in sanctioning  
schemes to States which are backward.  
Out of 394 schemes sanctioned so far  
by the Corporation 212 schemes re-  
late to States which are backward.  
Against a total loan assistance of  
Rs 208.97 crores a sum of Rs 117.51  
crores has been sanctioned for these  
States.

A perspective Plan of Rural Electri-  
fication for the Decade (1971-81) has  
been drawn up by the Government for  
India for the various States of the  
country. Subject to availability of  
funds it is envisaged that by March  
1981, 3.40 lakhs villages will get electri-  
fied. It is also expected that by then  
at least 50 per cent villages in all the  
States would be electrified.

#### Construction of Officers' Club at Varanasi

3173 SHRI R. P. YADAV Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  
state-

(a) whether an Officers' club has  
recently been constructed costing

about rupees two lakh in Varanasi by the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether another Officers' club is also nearing completion by the same Railway at the same place, costing about rupees two and half lakh; and

(c) if so, whether it is compatible with the need for economy in the Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) An Officers' club has been provided at a cost of Rs. 14970 approximately in 1970-71 at Varanasi.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Alleged killing of a young man by R.P.F. near Simulguri station**

3174. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a youngman was shot dead by the Railway Protection Force from a running goods train on January 23rd, 1973 near Simulguri Station, Sib-sagar, Assam, and

(b) if so, the facts of the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). On 23-1-1973, at about 17.30 hrs, S/Shri Abidur Rahman and Atqur Rahman of Simulguri reported to the Station Master and Officer Commanding, Government Railway Police, Simulguri that a boy aged about fifteen years was shot dead by RPF staff who were escorting TL/12 Dn. Goods train. On investigations, the dead body of the boy with bullet injury was found to be lying by the side of the Railway track between the Home and the Outer signal near Dikhow Bridge of Simulguri Railway Station.

Officer Commanding, Government Railway Police, Simulguri has registered a case No. 9(1)/73 U/S 302 IPC against RPF which is still under investigation. Three RPF personnel suspected to have been concerned in the offence have been arrested by the Police.

**Part-Time Jobs taken up by officers of Mechanical Engineering Department on long Leave in U.S.A.**

3175. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 209 dated the 14th November, 1972, regarding the promotion of junior scale Officer to senior scale and state:

(a) the agency through which it has been verified or ascertained that none of the officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department who are at present on long leave in U.S.A. for study purpose are doing any part-time jobs;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank did not release foreign exchange for more than a year to the officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department who are at present on long leave in U.S.A for study purpose;

(c) if so, the sources through which these officers have been sustaining themselves in a foreign country; and

(d) the action which he proposes to take to ensure that none of these Officers have already undertaken part-time jobs in U.S.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) None of the officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department of the North Eastern Railway and Northern Railway who are on leave in the U.S.A. for study purposes have applied for permission to take up any part-time job, nor has there been any report alleging infringement of the rules in this regard by the officers and as such a verification in the matter has not arisen

(b) and (c). Ordinarily, officers who proceed abroad for study on their own leave have to make their own arrangements for release of foreign exchange. The Railway Administration has, therefore, no information in the matter.

(d) The question of taking action as suggested in this part has not arisen in view of (a) above. If any specific case of violation of rules comes to notice suitable action will be taken against the officers.

#### Testing of floating Platform for Drilling Operations in Bombay High

3176. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the floating platform for drilling operations in the Bombay High has been fully tested for its operational efficiency;

(b) when it will reach Bombay and be commissioned for work; and

(c) the broad outlines of the programme of operations to be taken up in the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The platform is undergoing sea-trials in Japan to determine fully its fitness in accordance with the terms of the contract.

(b) This would depend on the successful completion of the sea-trials and the date of delivery of the platform.

(c) A total of 9 locations have been released by the ONGC in the Bombay High and other structures in the Arabian sea for drilling. How many of these it would be possible to drill in the next two years will depend on the drilling conditions when the work actually starts.

#### Manufacture of Equipments for Power Generating Projects

3177 SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position to turn out all the equipments necessary for the completion of power generation projects under the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the larger industrial units which will be entrusted with the job and whether they are fully geared to deliver goods according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the items whose import is unavoidable and the broad outlines of action taken to obtain them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The indigenous manufacturing plants are expected to manufacture a large portion of the plant and equipment for power generation projects proposed to be undertaken during the Fifth Plan.

(b) M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and M/s. Heavy Electricals (India) Limited are the two larger industrial units whose rated capacity is 4.235 million kW per year. Action is on hand to step up present production to achieve the rated capacities of these two plants by 1975-76.

(c) Items of Equipment where delivery scheduled offered by the indigenous manufacturers does not meet the commissioning schedule of the project or where the indigenous plants are unable to manufacture the required type of plant like pump storage equipments, high head hydro units and larger size diesel generating units may have to be imported. Some of these items have already been cleared for import and action is in hand for clearing the import of some of the other items.

### Shortage of Commercial Clerks over Lumding Division (Northeast Frontier Railway)

3178. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Commercial Clerks over Lumding Division of Northeast Frontier Railway and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the total number of Commercial Clerks on Roll of Lumding Division on 1st January, 1973 and the sanctioned cadre strength of Commercial Clerks, separately in each grade including leave reserve; and

(c) the shortage, if any, and the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to make good the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The sanctioned strength and actual strength of Commercial Clerks in Lumding Division of Northeast Frontier Railway is as under:—

Grade	Sanctioned Strength	On rolls
Rs. 250—380	10	10
Rs. 205—280	39	36
Rs. 150—240	171	171
Rs. 110—200	287	246

The shortage is due to normal wastage like retirement and creation of some additional posts which could not be filled due to dearth of approved hands. However, the Railway Administration have already taken steps to fill up the vacancies.

### Memorandum Submitted by Zonal Secretary, All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association to Chief Commercial Superintendent, North Eastern Railway

3179. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zonal Secretary, of All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association, North Eastern Railway met the Chief Commercial Superintendent, North Eastern Railway at Raxaul on the 12th January, 1973 and submitted a memorandum;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The principal demands made by this Association in the Memorandum submitted to the Chief Commercial Superintendent on 12th January, 1973 are summarised in the attached statement.

(c) Action as feasible is being taken by the Railway Administration on the demands.

#### Statement

(i) Commercial Clerks to be given better opportunities for promotion as Commercial Inspectors and Claims Tracers.

(ii) Posts of Commercial Controllers should not be classified as ex cadre posts.

(iii) Commercial Clerks of all important stations to be called for monthly meetings with Divisional Commercial Superintendents.

(iv) Practical difficulties of Commercial Clerks to be looked into.

(v) Misuse of powers by Railway Protection Force staff to be stopped.

(vi) Responsibility for thefts and pilferages of goods and parcels to be correctly fixed and Railway Protection Force to be re-organised.

(vii) Rest Givers for senior clerks to be provided in higher grades.

(viii) Separate Commercial Clerks be raised against Commercial Clerks Commercial returns.

(ix) Commercial debts should not be raised against Commercial Clerks after expiry of three months.

(x) Restoration of posts of Commercial Clerks withdrawn as a measure of economy.

(xi) Stoppage of absorption of medically unfitted staff in commercial cadre.

**Enquiry into Cancellation of Transfer Orders of Employees of Electric Department, Ajmer Division (Western Railway)**

3180 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of the Electric Department on Ajmer Division of Western Railway were ordered to be transferred during the last three years and subsequently their transfer orders were either held in abeyance or cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Clearance of Anandpur Barrage Project, Orissa By C.W.P.C.**

3181. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anandpur Barrage Project in the Keonjhar District of Orissa has got clearance from the CWPC recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the time by which it is contemplated, to be completed?

3797 LS—7

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Anandpur barrage project was accepted by the Planning Commission in May 1972 for inclusion in the developmental plans of Orissa. The project estimated to cost Rs. 21.94 crores is planned to be integrated with the Salandi project and envisages construction of a barrage across Balarni river at Anandpur and a canal system. The integrated project will provide irrigation to an area of 2.28 lakh hectares. The project is expected to be substantially completed towards the end of the Fifth Plan.

**Report of Talcher Thermal Power Station by Orissa**

3182 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed project Report of stage II of Talcher thermal Power station has been submitted to C. W & P. C. by the Government of Orissa for extension by two more units of 120 MW each; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Government have sanctioned the installation of two units of 110 MW each at Talcher as against 120 MW proposed by the Orissa Government keeping in view the early availability of 110 MW sets from indigenous sources.

**Cases of Alarm Chain Pulling in 45 up Howrah-Hyderabad Express**

3183. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unlimited number of cases of alarm chain pulling especially in 45 UP Howrah-Hy-



derabad Express in between Balasore and Bhadrak Railway Stations; and

(b) what steps are being have taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) During December, 1972 there were 248 cases of alarm chain pulling over Balasore-Bhadrak Section; and of these 72 cases were on train No. 45 UP.

(b) The following steps are being taken by the Railway Administration to check the incidents of alarm chain pulling:—

1. Posting of plain clothed T. T. Es and Railway Protection Force men in III class Compartments;
2. conducting surprise checks by anti-alarm chain pulling squads, consisting of T. T. Es and Railway Protection Force Personnel;
3. arranging surprise checks for ambushing of miscreants at places noted for unauthorised chain pulling;
4. conducting educative campaigns in the press, through posters, cinema slides etc., and by announcements on the Public Address System provided at important stations;
5. creating consciousness among the students about the evil of alarm chain pulling through senior Railway Officers, retired or in service, giving lectures in educational institutions;
6. offering of rewards to those apprehending chain pullers;
7. blanking off of alarm chain apparatus on trains where necessary;
8. maintaining close liaison with the State Government to tackle this Law and Order problem.

Memorandum submitted by Jatni Youth Congress sent to Divisional Superintendent, Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

3184 SHRI 'ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) what are the demands contained in the Memorandum which was submitted by Jatni Youth Congress to the Divisional Superintendent, Khurda Road Division in August last; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) The demands contained in the memorandum submitted by Jatni Youth Congress and the Government's reaction thereto are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4485/73]

#### Rehabilitation of Oustees From Pong Dam Area

3185. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oustees from Pong Dam area (H.P.) who have been rehabilitated by the end of February, 1973; and

(b) the target fixed for the period between February, 1973 and May, 1973 for the Rehabilitation of oustees of the Pong Dam area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) So far 572 Pong Dam Oustees have been allotted land in the Rajasthan Canal area for their rehabilitation.

(b) The target is to rehabilitate about 7000 oustees by July '73. About 3000 are expected to move by May 1973.

किसी सेक्शन पर रेल गाड़ी के यात्री गाड़ी के रूप में चलने पर भी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का किराया लिया जाना

3186. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यात्रियों में एकप्रेम गाड़ी का किराया वसूल किया जाता है चाहे रेल गाड़ी कुछ सेक्शन पर एकप्रेम के रूप में चलती है तथा अन्य सेक्शनों पर यात्री गाड़ी के रूप में चलती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि ऐसे मामलों में एकप्रेम गाड़ी का पूरा किराया न लिया जाए ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) किराये गाड़ियों के डाक, एक्सप्रेस या साधारण गाड़ी के रूप में वर्गीकरण के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं । एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत गाड़ियों में एकप्रेम गाड़ियों का किराया लिया जाता है और सवारी गाड़ियों के रूप में वर्गीकृत गाड़ियों में "साधारण" गाड़ियों का किराया लिया जाता है । यदि किसी गाड़ी का केवल एक खण्ड में एकप्रेम गाड़ी के रूप में और दूसरे खण्ड में सवारी गाड़ी के रूप में वर्गीकरण किया जाता है तो सम्बन्धित दरियों के लिए एकप्रेम-एव-साधारण किराये लिए जाते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

छोटे व्यापारियों को माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई

3187. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रासायनिक उर्वरक तथा इस्पात के परिवहन के लिये माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई के मामले में बड़े कारखानों को प्राथ-

मिकता दी जाती है और छोट कारखानों को इस बारे में कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव को दूर करने के लिये उनका मंत्रालय का प्रबन्ध कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) रेलें रासायनिक उर्वरकों और इस्पात की दुर्लभ के लिये माल डिब्बे सप्लाई करने में बड़े और छोटे कारखानों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरतती है । कृषि मंत्रालय/भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा प्रायोजित समुच्चयित उर्वरकों को मद 'ख' प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दिया जाता है । कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यक्रम के अनुसार घरेलू निर्माताओं के उर्वरकों के लिये माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई मद 'ग' प्राथमिकता के आधार पर की जाती है । लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यक्रम के आधार पर विभिन्न इस्पात उत्पादन यूनिटों और ठलाई कारखानों के विनिर्मित वस्तुओं की निकासी मद 'ग' प्राथमिकता के आधार पर की जाती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

रेलवे द्वारा 15-20 वर्षीय योजना बनाना

3188. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग 15-20 वर्षीय योजना तैयार कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) यात्रियों की कठिनाइया, माल लाने से जाने में बाधाये और वित्तीय हानि को कब तक दूर कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल बंसाख में उपर्युक्त (बी मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां, भारतीय रेलो ने 1988-89 तक की अवधि लिये एक समष्टि योजना बनानी शुरू कर दी है ।

(ख) समष्टि योजना तैयार करने के काम में सम्बन्धित अवधि के लिये यातायात की सम्भावनाओं के आकलन और यातायात की मांगों को कुशलतापूर्वक पूरा करने के लिये यथा सम्भव सर्वोत्तम उपाय खोजने का काम शामिल है ।

(ग) इस वर्ष के अन्त तक समष्टि योजना पर कितनी हद तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की सम्भावना है । फिर भी, रेलो का हमेशा यह लक्ष्य रहा है कि यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों आदि को शीघ्रतः दूर किया जाये ।

#### Taking Over of D.E.S.U.

3189 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is proposed to take over the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present and how far it is going to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). In order to have a unified organisation for electricity supply in Delhi in line with that in other States, it is proposed to constitute a State Electricity Board to take over the generation, transmission and distribution of power in the Union Territory. Action is in hand to bring forward the necessary legislation.

12 hrs:

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EXPLOSION IN THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES FACTORY AT GOMIA

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported explosion in the Indian Explosives Factory at Gomia resulting in the death of 25 workers there.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): An explosion occurred at 06 40 hours on the 3rd March, 1973, in the Talley Mixing Shed ZI at the Indian Explosives Factory in Gomia, Bihar. Seven employees including the foreman were killed on the spot and two were seriously injured. The injured were removed to Calcutta by plane on the same day and admitted in the Nursing Home for special treatment but unfortunately it is reported that they also subsequently died.

The Deputy Controller of Explosives, Gomia started investigations immediately after the explosion. The Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives (Eastern Circle) arrived at Gomia on the afternoon of the 3rd March, and the Chief Controller of Explosives reached there on the 4th and jointly inspected the scene. The Talley Mixing Shed and all the machinery and equipment installed there were completely destroyed. Minor damages were noticed in the fragile north lights and asbestos cement sheets in several sheds in the direction of the blast. Fortunately, sympathetic explosion did not occur in any other shed.

The inspection by the officers of the Department of Explosives had not indicated any evidence of violation of

negligence. The Deputy Commissioner, Giridih will be holding the magisterial enquiry under Section 9 of the Indian Explosives Act and the Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives East Circle, Calcutta, would be associated with this enquiry.

The immediate needs of the families of the deceased persons are being looked after by the Company. In addition to the gratuity and compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Company has also announced ex-gratia, payments to the families of the deceased persons.

The damage to the property and equipment has been estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs.

This was the first fatal accident in the Gomia factory after 15 years of operation.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The explosive that occurred in the Indian Explosives Factory at Gomia obviously was of a very major nature. In the initial report, it was said that only 7 people died. Subsequently another 18...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Another 2.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The initial reports mentioned only 7. After that newspapers said that the total was 25....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The number of deaths is only 9.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Still the fact remains that the explosion must have been of a major nature. We know very little about the causes that led to it. Apart from the extent of damages that he has put before the House, what is the total damage? Has the factory been incapacitated or how long would the repairs take?

It has always become a sort of practice that the initial reports minimise the losses. We know about the caving in of the roof at Rourkela. Initial

reports said that the damage was very little. But we know to our cost what was the extent of the damage.

In view of these facts, I would ask the following questions. The initial reports said that 3 workers died and 4 passers-by also died. Were the latter employees of the factory or did they belong to the public? If they were members of the public, what is Government's policy regarding payment of compensation to such people who did not belong to the workers?

Then when the Government pay compensation, do they make any differentiation between temporary workers and permanent workers? Then are there any special risk emoluments given to the workers in the Explosives Factory?

The IEL in a notification issued has said that the 'management does not expect any serious shortage in the supply of commercial explosives as a result of today's mishap'. I think it is up to the Government to inform the House whether the Factory was also making explosives for our defence requirements. If it was, what is the position? I ask this because the notification only says that there will be no shortage in the supply of 'commercial' explosives. What is the position about our defence requirements? Will it be seriously affected? Whatever information the Minister can give to the House in this connection should be given.

Last but not the least important is the question of violation of security and the element of sabotage. It is a matter of common knowledge that there have been threats from the Black December group. I do not want to inject an element of sensationalism but it may not be a matter of only coincidence that the same newspaper that carried this news of the explosion also carried the news in banner headlines about the Black December's threats to diplomats at Khartoum, the threat to the MCC team in Pakistan and also threats to national leaders and vital

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

installations by the Black December. These are the headlines from the news paper of the same day.

I do not wish that Government over-react to news or threats like this. But I would still think that the Government would be guilty of dereliction of its duties if it does not make proper investigation and does not take steps to thwart any attempts along those lines.

Then there is the question as to what steps are the Government going to take regarding the recurrence of such accidents, because, any worker who goes to work in any one of these explosive factories really knows that there is a certain element of risk involved in it, but it is the Government's duty to reduce the amount of risk and assure the workers that there was no lack of any safety regulations or any other regulations that could have avoided and saved the precious lives of the workers.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** From the trend of the questions, I do not know whether the hon. Member is under the impression that this is a Government-owned company. It is not. It is not a public undertaking either. It is a foreign majority company, as a matter of fact.

As far as the extent of the damage is concerned, it is estimated by the company, as I have already said, that it is Rs 20 lakhs. I do not think there is likely to be an under-estimate with regard to this damage.

**DR. KAILAS (Bombay-South):** They must have overestimated the loss to get more money from the insurance.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I do not know. Then, no outsiders were injured. Only nine persons who were working in the shed were involved in it. Seven of them died instantaneously there. Two were flown to Calcutta for treatment and they died there, which I mentioned already.

As far as compensation is concerned, apart from what they are entitled to get under the Workmen's Compensation Act, they will also get gratuity and provident funds depending upon their service. I am informed that along with the ex-gratia compensation the company would be paying roughly about four years' salary as compensation to the dependants of each of these families—

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** How much ex-gratia?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** Four years' salary is to be paid in addition to ex-gratia which will have to be worked out under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Then, immediate relief also had been given to the family Rs. 500 in cash has been paid to each family. Then, for the funeral expenses and other things, they have also been met by the company. That is as far as compensation is concerned.

Naturally, there are special risks involved in working in an explosive factory, and there are very stringent regulations with regard to the safety measures to be taken. In this factory, as I have already said, there was no major accident during the last 15 years. That shows that they have observed these safety measures to a large extent. I do not think there is any ground to suspect sabotage in this. It looks as if it is an accident, but what is the actual cause for the accident will have to be investigated, and perhaps the District Magistrate's enquiry will throw more light with regard to the cause.

With regard to the steps taken to avoid a recurrence, there are various stringent regulations with regard to that, as I have already said, and we try to see that these regulations are strictly adhered to by the company.

With regard to shortage, the company has already put the factory in order, and it has started working in a

normal manner, because they had spare parts readily available with them and they have started working, and there is not likely to be any shortage.

DR H P SHARMA: What about the question of threat? Is the Minister, pending the completion of the enquiry, in a position to say categorically that no element of threat whatsoever was involved?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM As it is, there is no evidence. The enquiry may bring out any other thing, I do not know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The hon. Minister must be aware that this was one of the factories which were inaugurated by the late lamented Dr Rajendra Prasad when he was our President. We have our trade union there, Gomia Ma'door Union and the facts brought out by them did not find a place in the statement of the hon. Minister. I do not know whether that had been supplied by the State Government or by the management of the Indian Explosives which is managed by the ICI. It is stated in that letter that the explosion in Gomia factory on 3-3-1973 took place at 6.40 A.M. According to the hon. Minister seven dead bodies were found. On the information given to us, I speak subject to correction, more workers had died and some of the dead bodies were removed; it is nothing novel as it had been done in the mines, in many private undertakings. Here also, according to the muster roll, attendance register, some people who came to work never returned home and the suspicion is that three or four more persons had died; according to the newspapers, the total number of deaths is 25. Is it a fact that on 2-3-1973 one of the employees who was working in that particular plant, Dhaneswar Kandui, an employee of the blasting department informed the shop supervisor Mr. B. N. Prasad and shift superintendent Mr. Sethi that some disturbing sound was heard, due to which it has become dangerous to work there. The management did not take any

care inspite of this warning by this particular worker who knew his job. This was also against the standing order. When Mr. Kandui warned of the disaster on 2nd March, he was not heeded, instead he was asked to go there and work but he refused as he knew the clear signal; he was a technician. Then he was told, if you do not go and work there, go to the hospital and get yourself admitted. He was admitted; he was saved thus. I want to know whether all these facts will be brought to the notice of the Bihar Government. He has written a letter to our Union President, Chaturanan who is an M.L.A. I am told that the District Magistrate will conduct the enquiry; I doubt very much whether anything will come out of it. We want some sort of a judicial or quasi-judicial enquiry because this is a serious affair. I think the hon. Minister knows that when an explosion took place in the High Explosives Factory at Kirkee, a high power commission was appointed to enquire into the causes, it is not a question of nine or ten lives; many more lives will be lost unless proper precautions are taken. Would the enquiry be entrusted to a higher body? The District Magistrate will not be able to do anything because the officers working in the ICI get ten times the salary of the District Magistrate. So, will it be entrusted to a serving or retired High Court Judge and will some technical experts be associated with the enquiry? Will Shri Kandui's statement be taken into account in this connection?

Thirdly, it is mentioned that 15 or 20 days before this there was a sort of alarm in the same unit. According to the technical advice given by the higher authorities in the management this was enough indication and they could have rectified the serious lapse on their part which resulted in so much loss of life. Will these points be referred to the high-powered commission?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am really glad that the hon. Member has given very useful information with

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

regard to the incident. I shall certainly see that this information is made available to the inquiring authorities and a very searching inquiry is made so that the actual facts would come out.

As far as the actual number of people working is concerned, the hon. Member suggested that the attendance register could be verified to see whether only nine lives are lost. I think it could very easily be done, if the hon. Member could pass on the information.

The information given by one of the workers with regard to some disturbing sound requires detailed enquiry. I would request the hon. Member to give me a small note containing all the facts and allegations. I shall pass it on to the enquiring authorities.

He wanted to know whether an inquiry by a District Magistrate would be adequate. That is what is provided in the Act. If it is not satisfactory, it is always open to the government to order a special enquiry. Let us see the preliminary report. After that, if there is any lacuna, we shall not hesitate to order a special inquiry.

He said that even 20 days earlier there was some sort of alarm in this very shed. This is a very crucial point. I would see that this is taken into account at the inquiry. Let us wait for the report of the inquiry. Then we shall take further steps.

श्री मूल चन्द्र बाघा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना होने पर क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि वह स्पॉट पर जाते ? कम से कम दो या तीन दिन बाद जाते मौके पर । जब इस प्रकार की घटना हो गई, उसके बाद भी आप अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह जवाब दे रहे हैं कि :

"Inspection by the officers of the Department of Explosives has not indicated any evidence of violation or negligence."

वह आप किस आधार पर लिख रहे हैं ? एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट बगैर है, दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि नेग्लिजेंस नहीं है । दूसरी बात आपने डिप्टी कमिशनर के बारे में कही है, तो क्या वह टेक्निकल आदमी है ? क्या वह एक्सप्लोसिव्स को समझता है जो इन्कवायरी कर पाये ? आपने एक ऐसे आदमी को डिप्यूट किया है जो इस बात को समझता नहीं है । एक नान-टेक्निकल आदमी इस बात की जांच कैसे कर सकेगा ?

"The Deputy Commissioner, Giridih, will be holding a Magisterial inquiry under Section 9 of the Indian Explosives Act."

इण्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जब इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो आपका एक्सप्लोसिव्स आफिसर मौके पर जाकर इन्कवायरी करता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके एक्सप्लोसिव्स आफिसर ने मौके पर जाकर क्या रिपोर्ट दी ? उस रिपोर्ट से क्या बात साबित होती है ?

That is the most material document.

वह कितने घंटे में भ्रान दि स्पाट पहुँच गया था और पहुँचने के बाद जो मास्ट एन्स्पेक्शन नोट बनाया वह क्या था ? उस इन्स्पेक्टर ने किन-किन आदमियों के बयान लिये ?

Whether he has recorded the statement on the spot on not.

जब आपने जवाब दिया तो आपको यह बात नहीं कहनी थी कि :

"The inspection by the officers of the Department of Explosives had not indicated any evidence of violation or negligence."

आपने पहले ही अपना फैसला दे दिया । शायद यह भगवान का प्रकोप हो गया होगा । आप कहते हैं कि एक्वायरी होगी ।

श्री जयन्त मिश्रा (गोमती) (गवाियर) : जाँच क्या होगी ?

श्री मूल चर्चा : प्रब निम्न बात की एम्प्लायरी होगी ? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अब तो मिनिस्टर्स की संख्या बढ़ गयी है। उनमें से कोई ही मौके पर जवाब देता। जब इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएँ हो जायें तो मौके पर जा कर इन्वेस्टिगेशन रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिये। मुझे बतलावा जाय कि एम्प्लोयिन्स आफिसर ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी जो लार्ज थी वह उसके आने के पहले हटाई गई ? या बाद में हटाई गई ? उनको किन कंडिशन में हटाया गया आन बि स्पॉट किस के ध्यान लिये गये ?

Who were the labourers examined on the spot? There is nothing mentioned here.

मैं कहता हूँ कि एम्प्लोयिन्स के अन्दर जो खबर लगाई जाय उनका लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस होना चाहिये और उसके लिये कानून बनना चाहिये। वहाँ पर सात आदमी मर गये आपने बड़ी कृपा कर के मिनिस्ट्रिक स्टेटमेंट दे दिया और सात की जगह नौ कर दिया।

आप उन लोगों को मुआवजा क्या दे रहे हैं ? 1,000 रुपये। बहुत बड़ी रकम आपने दे दी। एक आदमी की जिन्दगी की आपने इतनी कीमत धाकी है अपने समाजवादी समाज में। जहाँ तक वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट का सवाल है, आपका स्टेटमेंट कहता है

that because there is no negligence on the part of them, how can he get it? He cannot get anything because here was no negligence on the part of the owner.

एक आदमी की जान गई और उसने 500 या 1,000 रुपये पा कर मुक्ति पा ली। यह चीज हमको सन्तोष नहीं देनी। आपको कुछ जोके पर जाना चाहिये और जांच करनी चाहिये।

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** As regards the point made by the hon. Member that the Minister should have

visited the place, I wish I had visited it but I got the information very late. I thought no purpose would be served by my visiting the place except for publicity that I visited the place. It should serve some purpose.

As far as the inspection is concerned, the local officer, that is, the Deputy Controller of Explosives arrived on the spot within 15 minutes of the explosion. The Deputy Chief Controller of Explosives, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, arrived at the place in the afternoon of 3rd March and the Chief Controller of Explosives reached there on the 4th. All these officers jointly inspected the site and examined every possible evidence there, and on that basis, provisionally, as far as they could see, they could not see any evidence of negligence or violation. But that is only what they were able to see. That is why, a more detailed inquiry, particularly with reference to some of the points which were given by the hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee, is necessary. When all these are gone into in a proper manner, in a quasi-judicial inquiry, then, perhaps, much more would come out of it. That is why, in addition to the inspection by the officials, a magisterial inquiry is contemplated in the Explosives Act itself. That is why, that inquiry will be held, and if more facts come out of it, with reference to that, we should make our judgment. But, I suppose, we should not pre-judge even now whether there has been any negligence or no negligence. I do agree we should have an open mind in this thing.

With regard to the inspection, I am sure that these officers, under the rules, should have made proper record of their inspection, and that record also should be made available to the inquiring officer.

A point was made whether the Deputy Commissioner, being an administrative officer, will have the competence to make an inquiry into a technical matter like this. As a matter of fact, one of the technical officers will be associated with this enquiry, along with the Deputy Commissioner.



[Shri C. Subramaniam]

and he will be helped by this technical officer.

Various other suggestions were made with regard to the insurance of persons working in these things. I wish that not only for those who are working in the explosive and other risky jobs but, on the whole, there is some sort of a general insurance for all the workers concerned. But that is a different matter altogether. As far as the Workmen's Compensation Act is concerned, that takes into account the risks involved in these jobs and it is on that basis the compensation is also laid down. In addition to the compensation to which the workers' families are legally entitled I am sure the company is taking a more generous attitude and they are already paying something more than what they are entitled to. So, that will be taken care of.

I do agree that this is a very tragic occurrence and nine lives have been lost. This should only put us to see that safety measures are taken in a proper manner, to see that there is better control on these explosives. But this is a very reputed firm and they are also not interested in having these accidents and then getting into difficulties. Taking into account their long record, I am sure, the company itself should be anxious to see that there are no undue risks involved in operating this.

12 33 hrs.

#### RE. ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENT BY MINISTER

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to make a submission. I do not want to force anything on you. I just want to make a mention. On the 7th of this month when this question was being replied to.....

MR. SPEAKER: Under direction 115....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him make a submission. This is a very serious matter.

श्री अदल बिहारी बाबू (मालियार): कोई भी मिनिस्टर जान बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह करे तो वह प्रिविलेज है या नहीं, इसका एक बार निपटारा हो जाना चाहिए। वह गलती करे और आप उसको गलती ठीक करने का मौका दे तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ और यह आपकी डायरेक्शन के अन्तर्गत मामला आ जाता है। उस दिन मिश्र जी ने मामला उठाया था और आज यह मामला है। अगर जानबूझ कर सदन को गुमराह किया जाये और मंत्री महोदय अपनी गलती ठीक न करे तो वह प्रिविलेज में आयेगा या नहीं इसका एक बार आप निर्णय कर लें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I humbly point this out? Is it not a fact that they are misleading the House ...

MR. SPEAKER: Let the reply come. Then you can have a chance to speak, but not now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission? Please do not take it otherwise. When a Minister deliberately misleads the House, in spite of the fact that what he was saying is no right ...

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I rise on a point of order Sir?

When such questions are raised in this House, the Chair is pleased to say that they can be raised only under Direction 115. My submission is that the question of Privilege is of such a great importance to the House and is of such a universal concern that there could not be a blanket ruling that such misleading statements could not be covered by the question of privilege. That is my humble submission. So, unless the House clinches the issue and the Chair also comes forward with a ruling which can satisfy

fy us and also the percentage in the matter, this will continue to come up. May I submit to you that you seem to have an impression that such questions have not been allowed to be raised in the House earlier. That is not the correct position, Mr. Speaker. I have here several instances to quote which would go to show to you that questions have been allowed to be raised in the House for consideration of the House and for your consideration also. It is only at the stage when a substantive motion has to be moved against a person that the Chair withholds the consent or whatever it be. my humble submission would be that it is completely unfair to us, who are dedicated to public interests and have to serve the people of the country and the House, that certain Ministers have been misleading the House by giving wrong information. deliberately, and we are such handicapped in our public duty. So, we would like you to assist us in discharging our public duty in this matter. I am patiently waiting. I have got the message from you that my communication remains unanswered so far by the Minister and you are waiting for a reply. So I am raising the question of privilege just now.

So far as Mr. Bosu's contention is concerned, it is indeed, of a great importance, it relates to elections which are the very source of our democracy. It relates to the participation of the Prime Minister as Party leader in the elections at the cost of the exchequer. Therefore, there is an element of deliberateness in the Minister making that statement.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):** Before you make your observation, I have a submission to make on the same point. I think we have to come to some conclusion. The Minister makes a statement which is at variance with the facts. If he makes a statement and if that statement is allowed to stand, it is a deliberate attempt to mislead the public at large and it is our bounden duty to bring

it to the attention of the House, to you and to the people at large. If such a thing happens, we have always been courteous enough that if the Minister realises that he has said something that is wrong and accidentally, we have always given him the courtesy of coming here and correcting it so that the people at large know what is happening. But if there is something that he deliberately wishes to hide, if he thereafter continues to hold that what he said was correct, then the matter of privilege comes into play immediately, and that also has to be thoroughly investigated so that the record is set right. The people must not be cheated of what is true and what they should know for, after all, they are the ultimate sovereigns of this country and they must decide as to the behaviour of Ministers individuals and Members of Parliament. And, therefore, this procedure has to be streamlined so that the Ministers are not allowed to get away after having made deliberately false statements on the floor of the House.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar):** I think this issue should not be taken to be a Party issue nor should it be seen from a political angle. I also happened to be present on that day when this question was put. The question was very clear, and equally clear and emphatic was the answer. Then Mr. Bosu protested. But, despite that, the Minister held his ground.... (Interruptions).

Here, both with regard to the contents and the form, the matter comes under the purview of privilege. I hope Members from that side also would support it. It is a clearcut question. If the Minister expresses regret, it is for the House to decide, but it should be treated as a privilege.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, the House is not aware of certain facts. So, I have to bring this here. I asked a question:

"Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if it is or it is not a fact that

(Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]  
before November 1969 the tours undertaken by Prime Minister for election and other party purposes used to be paid by the Party but since November 1969 the procedure has been changed and the expenditure is now debited to the Exchequer.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not read the whole thing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Otherwise how can such things be brought here, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You need not read the whole thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I will just take only one minute. Shri F. H. Mohsin said 'It is not a fact.' Then I asked;

"They are misleading the House. I can prove it by an extract from the blue book. In November, 1969 the whole thing was unscrupulously changed."

And now, Sir, for your perusal I have given the extract from the blue book. I have given the existing paragraph and the amended paragraph as on 19-11-1969. The procedure in respect of election tour of Prime Minister was quite different before 1969 November....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Since I gave my ruling I thought whether I may not have been wrong, and I had three days. When a Minister or a Member gives some statement in the House and the other Member says it is incorrect, then, I thought, what is the use of this Direction 115, if it is to be straightway dealt with as a privilege. But, if you want that the Speaker should hold it in order, I was very clear that if it is a question of legality or interpretation, I cannot give my ruling. On disputed facts I cannot give my ruling. This is obviously a very clear practice, and we have been following the practices and procedures of the House of Commons.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Privileges Committee can find it out.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I cannot hold it in order if the facts are disputed or if it is a question of interpretation of law. That is why this Direction No. 115 was introduced. I send it to the Minister and when the Minister gives the reply I send that reply to the Member. Both in the case of Members and Ministers, regarding their statements, on anything that they say in the House, a Member can send his reply to the Minister and the Minister can send his reply to the Member objecting. Thereafter if the Member is not satisfied, then, he can speak in the House on this. After that, if the Minister admits that he is wrong, he should express his regret in the House. I follow the same practice. If it is not to be treated as a privilege, then what else? I have no objection to the whole House discussing this, both the statement made by the Minister and by the member, and then deciding it themselves. There is no question about that. They can have a discussion; they can have a discussion on any other motion on the subject.

This is the procedure we have been following. I tried to know from the British House of Commons what was the practice they followed, or any where in any other country or here in our House. This is the only reason why Direction 115 was introduced. If both the Member and the Minister are not agreeing with each other, leave it to the House to discuss and decide, but not as a privilege motion. It can be on any other motion the House likes. When it is a disputed question of interpretation and legality or disputed facts, the Speaker is not able to give any ruling.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We are prepared to agree with you that on any question of interpretation or legality or disputed facts, there may not be the pleasure of the Chair to give consent, but when the question of intention comes, deliberateness in misleading the House...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Leave it to the House.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** We have successfully established that the intention was there. Even in the Profume case, it was established that Profume wanted deliberately mislead the House....

**MR. SPEAKER:** There a regular motion was brought in the House, not a privilege motion.

Mr Mishra may please be assured that I have not done anything in these days except to study this thing. Of course I have been dealing with this a long time ago. I think I have become an expert on this. But while studying these things, I could not come across any procedure different from this followed in this House. We had much more distinguished predecessors here, right from Shri Vithalbhai Patel, then Shri Mavalankar and then those who followed him. I have been going through all these things. I would be so happy if you bring a precedent. I will accept it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** May I render this much service to the Chair that I quote certain instances? In Svetlana's case, the whole question was allowed to be placed before the House. Similarly....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can discuss it, but not as a privilege.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** As a privilege. I have got all the *Privilege Digests* with me.

**SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJPAYEE:** I brought a motion against Shri

Chavan as a breach of privilege. It was admitted. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** In this case, I do not know what is your interpretation. But when both of you disagree, I have no objection to the whole House discussing it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** About the intention I repeat it a hundred times not about legality. Errary in its interpretation about legality in its interpretation about legality, but what about the intention?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Who is to judge intention? (*Interruptions*) If I judge your intention otherwise, then I am not right; if I judge the other side's intention as you wish, then I am right. I have only to judge facts and not intentions.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Do not take it upon yourself....

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you allow this floodgate to be opened, then every member is bound to be caught on this thing or that. That is the reason why we did not accept it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Is it the pleasure of the Chair that just as the old traditional Hindu wife would not take the name of the husband, the Chair would never take the name 'privilege'?

**MR. SPEAKER:** When your case comes, I will certainly do it.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am so sorry. I have made it very clear.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** On a point of order. What I say is, these could be verified from the documents (*Interruptions*). Allow me to finish.

**DR. KAILAS (Bombay South):** Point of order on what?

**MR. SPEAKER:** When the reply is given, I will give you a chance; not now.

DR. KAILAS: Let the hon. Member go to your chamber and explain. He should not be allowed to waste the time of the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): If there is a small inaccuracy or a mistake made in the statement of the Minister, he can take refuge under Direction 115. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If there is a difference, I have no objection if you want to discuss it in the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If the Minister is deliberately suppressing a fact, it must come under the privilege motion. Not even the intention, but on the materials placed before us.

MR. SPEAKER: If both the Minister and the hon. Member disagree, it can be discussed in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the remedy if it is a case of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*?

MR. SPEAKER: What?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Suppressing a fact and suggesting a false thing.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिश्रा जी, एक बात आप मेरी सुन लीजिये कि मेरे साथ फ़ाउन न किया करें।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am so much interrupted by the Chair and others. I am not frowning. I am only so much interrupted by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फ़ाउन करते हैं तो मेरा भी चेहरा बिगड़ता है।

डा० कलशः : इन को चाय पर अपने यहां बुला लीजिये और वहां ये यह सब बातें आप से कर लेंगे . . . (अवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Rohatgi. (Interruptions) No please. I am not allowing anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you? Do not do it every day. The time of the House is very precious, and important. So many subjects are waiting to be discussed. You do it every day.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा कि किसी और तरह से चर्चा हो सकती है। तो फिर हम मोशन दिये हुए हैं, उस पर चर्चा की इजाजत दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में अगर आप की तसल्ली होती है, तो हाउस में बात कर लीजिए। मैं बिल्कुल इस में सहमत हूँ मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कहते हैं कि आप तथ्यों के बारे में निर्णय नहीं देंगे। तो क्या फैक्ट्स के बारे में हाउस की मेजारिटी से फैसला होगा?

MR. SPEAKER: No question of majority or minority. If the facts are disputed, and when he says yes and you say no, you can discuss it in the open House. You leave it open to the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: There is a Government document. How can you dispute about it?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On facts given by the Government—

अथवा महोदय : अगर ऐसा हुआ तो जहाँ यह आयेगा कि इन्होंने गलत बात कही है। दूसरे दिन दूसरा कहेगा कि इन्होंने यह गलत कहा है जहाँ आपको तमझी नहीं होती वहाँ यह मत के लिए। इस में मिनिस्टर ही नहीं, मेम्बर के लिए भी आ सकता है।

(Interruptions)....I request you not to take so much time every day. This is waste of precious time. I have made it very clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because you have given us absolutely no recourse that if a Minister lies, what is the remedy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: By one stroke, you are reducing the powers of the House in raising a question of privilege against a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Privilege is something very wide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You must realise the gravity of the ruling that you have given.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There are precedents, and if there is no precedent, why not create a new precedent?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There are precedents that the matter has been allowed to be raised in the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta North-East): I think it is a universally established practice that when a Minister or a Member misleads the House he becomes liable to be dealt with because of the privilege involved. It is also universally established, I believe, as far as parliamentary system is concerned that the Speaker decides whether *prima facie* the matter attracts the law of privilege. In this regard, certain facts have been placed before you. I understand Mr. Bosu has placed certain facts before you. It may be that you are trying to ascertain the counter set

of facts, if any, from the other side before you make up your mind about the admissibility of this privilege motion. I have been listening to the proceedings. Do I take it, because everything is so befuddling these days, that this matter is still pending your consideration and after perhaps hearing from the Minister concerned, whoever it might be, there are so many of them, you will find out whether there is reason for giving the House an opportunity? Because, it is universally established in the parliamentary system that if a Member or a Minister, whoever he might be, misleads the House, deliberately, and if it is aggravated by a denial in spite of certain kinds of statements made here, then it aggravates the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: When it came to me, I proceeded under 115, and when the reply comes I shall send it to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. If he is not satisfied, he can mention it in the House....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Under 222.

MR. SPEAKER: Not under 222. I do not want to depart from the procedure that has been followed for the last many years. If you think I should depart, you can show me any precedent in the last few decades.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: A Profumo can be prosecuted in that House; but Profumos in this House cannot be prosecuted by this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a motion of privilege if there is any Profumo in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There was a privilege motion against Profumo.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If we put a motion to prosecute the Profumo of this House, you in your wisdom will turn it down.

DR. KAILAS: Is this the way to behave in the House; he should withdraw these remarks.... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I am not able to follow from your

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

observations whether you agree with Mr. Mukerjee or not. You are quite entitled, as you said, to get the Minister's version but you said: after getting the Minister's reply, I will pass it on to Mr. Bosu and if Mr. Bosu is not satisfied....

MR. SPEAKER: He can speak on it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As the Speaker of this House, after getting the Minister's comments, are you not going to give your own opinion?

MR. SPEAKER: It is only after hearing him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are not just a post-office to pass Mr. Bosu's facts to the Minister and the Minister's comments back to him. The matter has been raised before you

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर के बारे में वह कहते हैं तो वह थे उन को कहूँ और उन का जब जवाब आयेगा तब उन को कहूँ। लेकिन तो तभी कुछ कहूँ जब मैं दोनों की सुन लूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन सुनने के बाद आप अपने विभाग को बुला रखिये—प्रिविलेज आ सकता है या नहीं।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा विभाग बिल्कुल बुला हुआ है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is only after that that you will make up your mind as to whether it is going to be treated as a matter of privilege?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के बाद ही मैंने। यही बात मैं आप से शुरू से कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I ask what in your opinion may constitute a matter of privilege of this House?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already explained it. If I am not up to that, I will seek your advice. If there is any precedent either in this House or in the House of Commons. I am prepared to sit with you and I will follow the same procedure.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Arising out of what has fallen from your lips, we will certainly try to quote precedents before you. The point is whether it is your pleasure to say that it is a matter of privilege if a Minister deliberately and intentionally makes a misleading statement. Please say something about it.

MR. SPEAKER: This was the point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta the same day when I said that I can decide whether it is deliberate or not only after listening to the Minister and the Member.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने आप को एक लैटर लिखा है—दवे कमीशन के जज श्री दवे साहब रिटायर कर गये हैं, लेकिन वह पंजाब के अकाली और जनसंघी मिनिस्टरों के खिलाफ एक इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट दे गये हैं—क्या आप उस को इस हाउस में रखेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पंजाब सरकार का मामला है।

23.02 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### DEFENCE SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Yeswantrao Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1973-74 (Hindi and English

versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4475/73].

**LAW COMMISSION'S REPORTS ON ESTATE DUTY ON PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER DEATH AND ON THE RIGHT TO SUE FOR PENSIONS OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SERVICES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Fifty-second Report of the Law Commission on Estate Duty on property acquired after death.
- (2) A copy of the Fifty-third Report of the Law Commission on the effect of the Pensions Act, 1871, on the right to sue for pensions of retired members of the public services.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4476/73].

**ANNUAL E.S.C. REPORT OF D. V. C. FOR 1970-71 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI**

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation along with Audit Report on the accounts thereof for the year 1970-71, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4477/73].
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the

Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4478/73].

**APPOINTMENT TO PANEL OF CHAIRMEN**

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that under rule 9(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have nominated Shri S. A. Kader on the Panel of Chairman vice Shri R. D. Bhandare ceased to be Member of Lok Sabha.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**SEVENTY-FIRST REPORT**

SHRI SEZHIVAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Seventy-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-third Report relating to Customs.

**STATEMENT RE. SUBMISSION OF INTERIM REPORTS BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding submission of Interim Reports by the National Commission on Agriculture.

**Statement**

As Members are aware, the National Commission on Agriculture, set up by the Government of India, has



been asked to make Interim recommendations on such items of the Terms of Reference given to them as it may deem fit. The Commission has submitted ten Interim Reports on the following subjects so far:—

1. Multiplication and Distribution of Quality Seeds pertaining to High-Yielding Varieties of Hybrids of Cereals.
2. Fertiliser Distribution.
3. Some Aspects of Agricultural Research, Extension and Training.
4. Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.
5. Milk Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.
6. Establishment of Agro-meteorological Divisions in Agricultural Universities.
7. Production Forestry-Man-made Forests.
8. House sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers.
9. Soil Survey and Soil Map of India.
10. Potato Seeds.

Copies of these Reports have already been placed in the Library of Parliament.

The Commission has presented today to the Government of India the following four Interim Reports:

1. Organisational Aspects of All-India Coordinated Research Projects.
2. Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of Command Areas.
3. Whole-Village Development Programme.
4. Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates.

These Reports have been placed in the Library of Parliament. A Summary of the important recommendations made in these Interim Reports is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

I have directed my Department to examine the recommendations quickly before Government takes further action in the matter.

*Summary of the important Recommendations made in the four Interim Reports submitted by the National Commission on Agriculture on 13-3-73.*

The National Commission on Agriculture has submitted to the Government of India four Interim Reports today, dealing with:

- (1) Organisational Aspects of All-India Co-ordinated Research Projects;
- (2) Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of Command Areas;
- (3) Whole-Village Development Programme; and
- (4) Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates.

*Interim Report on Organisational Aspects of All-India Coordinated Research Projects.*

In its Interim Report on All-India Coordinated Research Projects, the Commission has examined in considerable detail the organisational aspects of these Projects financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and, on the basis of this examination, has recommended re-allocation of emphasis and redistribution of responsibilities in the overall administration of agricultural research among the ICAR, Agricultural Universities, Central and State Research Institutes and State Departments. The Commission feels that

only research problems, either of fundamental or applied nature, in the sphere of agriculture (including horticulture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, etc.) which are important from the national point of view should be sponsored by the ICAR. Further, the formulation of Coordinated Research Programmes and of methods of implementing them require a careful assessment of all categories of research that is being done by the scientists in the Agricultural Universities and Central Research Institutes and of the projects and schemes being implemented there. It recommends that the ICAR should set up small Teams which would study, in depth the scope and the need for further research work and the nature and extent of funding needed by the Agricultural Universities and the Central Research Institutes in regard to these items. The funds to be given to the Universities should be made available by way of block grants.

The Commission has clearly laid down the following four criteria which the Coordinated Research Projects should broadly satisfy. These are:

(i) The projects should envisage problem-oriented applied research of known knowledge and of different broad agro-climatic conditions, (ii) the problems to be studied should be of national importance and they may be applied to a single discipline or may be multi-disciplinary. (iii) the problems should be such as to warrant the concentration of efforts of a number of scientists on a single problem; and (iv) the projects should aim at developing recommendations in the shortest time for increasing production. The Commission has recommended that the ICAR should review the existing All-India Coordinated Research Projects in the light of these criteria and restrict the projects to those which satisfy them. New All-India Coordinated Research Projects should be sanctioned only when all the above criteria are satisfied.

Research problems requiring multi-disciplinary approach and which are

not covered under the criteria laid down for Coordinated Research Projects and where it is necessary to carry on the relevant research at more than one Centre, should be handled in a coordinated programme and arrangements for funds and co-ordination should be developed. In regard to research programmes outside the Coordinated Projects, the Commission feels that it should be possible for the scientists working in the field to come together and draw up a coordinated research programme, suitably distributing among themselves, the different aspects of the programme. The ICAR should also help to locate scientists working on related topics and bring them together for coordinating their research activities.

All research work of local importance should be carried out by the Agricultural Universities and the State Departments through their own organisations. There will ordinarily be no need for making any institutional arrangements by the ICAR for coordination of such work.

In addition to Coordinated Programmes and Projects, the ICAR should streamline its procedure for financing on *ad hoc* basis, individual schemes submitted by the scientists, which are considered important. The Commission strongly feels that a very large part of research work in agriculture should be conducted outside the purview of the Coordinated Projects under the coordinated and individual programmes.

The Commission has also made detailed recommendations about the future working of the All-India Coordinated Research Projects including procedure for sanctioning of schemes, holding of Workshops, recruitment of staff, etc. For instance, it has laid down the criteria for location of Headquarters of the Coordinated Projects, as also location of various Centres and Sub-Centres under these

Projects. The Commission has felt that the interests of the staff recruited for the Project in the matter of lien, deputation, etc. should be safeguarded to the maximum extent possible. Technical staff in the Project should be on the cadre of the University/Institute concerned.

Emphasis has been laid on continuous evaluation and rigorous assessment of each Project on a quarterly basis. There should be not only a regular financial audit but also performance audit. Unless the Project Coordinate certifies that the work is satisfactory, release of funds should not be made to a particular project. The Commission has also recommended that there should be simplified and speedier procedures for the sanctioning of Coordinated Projects, specially those at the State Department/Agricultural University level. Also, some flexibility should be provided in the allocation of funds.

The Commission has felt that there is need for testing the new technology on a large scale, the primary purpose of such testing being to identify the operational problems of the transfer of technology under a given socio-economic milieu. It has suggested that this type of operational research should be taken up by the Agricultural Universities/Central Research Institutes in close coordination and collaboration with the development agencies.

*Interim Report on Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of Command Areas*

In its Interim Report on Modernising Irrigation System and Integrated Development of Command Areas, the Commission has observed that many of the older irrigation systems in the country do not meet the requirements of modern agriculture and call for modernisation. The Commission has observed that existing irrigation projects which are not performing satisfactorily and which are susceptible of improvement are no better than incom-

plete projects and deserve serious attention. The Commission has, therefore, laid emphasis on a comprehensive review of Pre-Plan and Earlier Plan Projects. The review should not only include improvement to the engineering structures for safety and better regulation, but also several other aspects such as augmentation of supplies where deficient, efficiency in conveyance of water to the field, scientific application of water to crops and adoption of cropping patterns which would confer the maximum economic benefit. The Commission has suggested that the review should be made by a team of specialist in irrigation engineering, agronomy and soils. The Irrigation Department should be responsible for the review and should be assisted by the Agriculture Department in this task. The Commission has stressed that although it may not be practicable to carry out all the improvements on a project simultaneously on account of financial and other constraints, there should be a clear picture of the total improvement needed and the work on individual aspects should be so taken up as fit into the overall plan of improvement. Guidelines for the reviews have been suggested by the Commission.

Discussing the main aspects of improvements needed in the existing irrigation systems, the Commission has laid stress on lining of canals and water courses. The Commission has estimated that the total programme of lining would need an investment of the order of Rs. 100 to Rs. 700 crores and would provide employment to the extent of more than a million man-years. The lining of water courses should be done at the project cost. The maintenance of lined water courses should be the responsibility of the State Government, while in the case of unlined water courses it should continue to be that of cultivators.

The Commission has laid emphasis on the provision of adequate drainage in the irrigation commands and has recommended that the construction of drains upto 40 hectare block should

be the responsibility of project authorities on the analogy of water courses. Like the field channels, field drain within the block should be constructed by the farmers themselves, the extension staff providing the necessary technical guidance in the matter.

Another important recommendation pertains to the need for integrated development of command areas of irrigation projects. The Commission has emphasised that the Central sector programme of financing marketing, storage and communication facilities in the command areas should be stepped up in the Fifth Plan.

Dealing with the pattern of financing of ayacut development programme, in which credit has been the main bottleneck so far, the Commission has made two alternative suggestions. The State can form a Land Improvement Corporation to take up the entire work of land shaping, construction of channels and drains as also ground water units and recover the investment with interest from the produce per hectare on an agreed formula. Alternatively, it can adopt the concept of Farmers' Service Society which was recommended in the Commission's interim report on "Credit Service for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour". A comprehensive arrangement for long, medium and short term credit, according to the Commission, is crucial for the success of the integrated command area programme.

#### *Interim Report on Whole-Village Development Programme*

In its Interim Report on Whole-Village Development Programme, the Commission has recommended a programme of village development based on community approach and action. The essential elements of this programme consist of consolidation of holdings, overall land development plan for maximising water control and moisture preservation in dry areas, maximising irrigation support and cropping programme for the village for best use of irrigation and for ensuring best control of irrigation and drainage.

Measures for social justice form important components of the programme. These include distribution of land to the landless, minimum wage rates for agricultural labour, States' contribution towards risk in irrigation development, technical expertise, consolidation of holdings and protection to sharecroppers, subsidies and various financial requirements. The subsidies which are allowed for such programmes are not to be given to the individual beneficiaries of the programme but made available to the implementing authorities to cover risks in the programme, build up a fund for margin money to enable them to avail of institutional loans and for the development of the section which earns the subsidy for the community.

The Commission has drawn attention to the crippling influence of indebtedness on the small and marginal farmers and commended mitigation of this burden through State support so that the benefits of development do not pass into the hands of moneylenders. The implementing authorities at the village level are to settle and buy off the loans from the moneylenders and recover the amount from the cultivators in suitable instalments. For this purpose, the State is to provide to the implementing authorities sufficient funds at nominal interest or no interest. The creation of a nucleus fund at the village level to advance consumption loans has also been proposed.

The Commission has suggested the establishment of Project (Implementation) Committees at the village level with representation from the village society for securing the necessary agreements from the villagers and handling the programme. A Project (Implementation) Union, to which the Committees at the village level will be affiliated, has also been suggested in the interest of uniformity of policy and action. The Central organisation will organise and supervise the programme of development, services, supply and marketing for mutual benefit and will receive and use in the pro-

gramme funds received from the Government. The Committees as well as the Union will be registered societies and have separate legal entities.

The Commission has further recommended that wherever voluntary organisations are available and capable, they should be entrusted with the implementation of the programme. Among other measures proposed are Coordination Committees at State or district level to coordinate the activities of various departments and agencies and a Central Committee under the Planning Commission for periodical reviews at the national level during the pilot stage of the programme.

Initially four Pilot Projects have been proposed to be taken up in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in the last year of the Fourth Plan. These Projects will require about Rs. 2 crores for the programmes, of which a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been recommended to be provided for in the Central sector in the last year of the Fourth Plan and the balance during the Fifth Five Year Plan. An expansion of the programme on pilot basis has also been proposed in the Fifth Plan for which a lumpsum provision of Rs. 10 crores has been suggested.

*Interim Report on Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates*

In its Interim Report on Organisation and Functions of the Commodity Development Councils and Directorates, the Commission has analysed the functioning of the Councils and the Directorates in order to make them more effective. The Commission has advised against unnecessary proliferation of Councils and recommended that at the all-India level, the concept of Commodity Development Councils should be confined to crops which have a substantial industrial and/or export angle. While separate Councils for cotton, oilseeds, tobacco, lac, jute, sugarcane and horticulture should continue, the existing Councils for

cashewnut, coconut, arecanut and spices are to be combined into one Council for plantation crops having common problems of production and marketing. The Councils for rice and pulses have been proposed to be abolished. The Commission has also advised against setting up any Development Council for wheat or millets.

The Report has delineated the functions of the Councils and suggested for them a dynamic role in examining the problems of marketing, processing, storage and transport of the commodities and their trade and pricing and advising the Government thereon. Each Council should have a small committee called the Trade, Pricing and Export Committee for examining these problems in depth. The Report has also suggested that all the Development Councils should set up technical committees to review the various technical problems of production. A close link between the universities, research organisations and the technical committees has also been envisaged.

In the interest of better coordination in development and marketing, the Commission has also recommended the setting up of State Development Councils to deal with crops which are dealt with in the Central Development Councils. The functions of the State Councils will be the same as those of the Central Councils. In addition, they will have specific functions to consider the recommendations of the Central Councils and adapt them to local conditions wherever necessary and watch their implementation. Each State should also have one or more Commodity Councils for the major crops in the region in addition to those dealt with by the Central Commodity Councils. These Councils will have representation covering all the interests who active cooperation is necessary particularly of the progressive farmers.

The Commission does not envisage any Directorate for Commodity Development for those commodities for which there will be no Central coun-

cil. The Directorates which will continue will have to take full responsibility for the analysis of marketing, trade and price data of the commodity. They are also to continue to plan and coordinate the development programmes of the respective crops and act as the secretariat of the concerned Development Council; but they are not expected to involve themselves in the implementation of the programme in the field, which is a State responsibility. Like the concerned Councils, the Directorates of cashewnut, coconut, arecanut and spices are to be clubbed together.

The crops, in which there will not be any Central Development Council and the Directorate, will be handled departmentally in the Crops Division in the Central Ministry of Agriculture. In order to review these crops as well as the residuary problems which are not covered by the Development Councils and the Directorates, an annual conference of the State and Central Ministers has been proposed. The Commission has also recommended the creation of strong units in the Ministry of Agriculture and in the State Directorates of Agriculture for important crops which require special attention. In particular, it has suggested the setting up of such units in the Crops Division in the Ministry of Agriculture for pulses and rice.

13.05 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL  
RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO  
APPOINT A MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and the Monopolies and Restrictive

Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to know when is the\*\* Joint Committee for amending the Companies Act coming out with their Report because we know that there is a concerned effort being made by vested interests.... (Interruptions).

यह सही बात है, हम लोगों के काम में आई है—कम्पनी बिल को सेवोटाज करने की कोशिश हो रही है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि यह कब तक हाउस में आयेगा ?

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDDA BUKHSH (Murshidabad): Is it in order for an hon. Member to refer to a Joint Committee of this honourable House as \*\* ? The word "..." is derogatory.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to listen to you.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : इस को लाने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है—इस का जवाब मंत्री जी दे तो ठीक होगा। हम हाउस में बता नहीं सकते हैं ये लोग कम्पनियों से चन्दा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, पांच लाख खपत इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I will send your query to the Minister. The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Speaker]

the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: You are so pleasant, so nice, to me outside. I do not know what happens to you inside the House. I have spent some time with him in Paris. He is so pleasant in a certain company.

हाउस के अन्दर जाने पर पता लगा है कि ये इतने गरम हैं।

I have spent a lot of time with him in a foreign country. He is such a fine person. I do not know what happens to him inside the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Please give me also an opportunity to accompany you to a foreign country. You will find my company more pleasant.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to take you. I do not want to lose more friends.

13.00 hrs.

# RE. REPORTED CONSIDERATION BY U.S. RESUMPTION OF ARMS SUPPLY TO PAKISTAN

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise a most alarming news which has appeared in the newspapers today. The news report says:

"U.S. considering resumption of arms to Pindl, says Sisco."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): You should have allowed a Call Attention Notice on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It says:

"Resumption of arms shipments to Pakistan is being considered by the U.S. Administration, Mr. Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, said today.

Mr. Sisco, who was testifying before the House foreign affairs subcommittee, said the U.S. was not interested in getting into an arms race with China and the Soviet Union in South Asia, but "would be concerned if any one major power achieved dominance in the area.

Mr. Sisco acknowledged under questioning that India had obtained military superiority over Pakistan and that a high-level Pakistani mission here recently had wanted "Sufficient arms" so that weakness would not place Pakistan's independence in jeopardy."

So, it is quite clear that in the name of respecting their own commitment, they are sending arms and ammunition to Pakistan.

This is a very unfriendly act. This is exactly what we expected from these imperialist countries, especially, from the U.S. imperialists. This should be condemned. We expect the Minister to make some statement on this. We should be given an opportunity to condemn this unfriendly act on the part of American imperialists. I would request you, Sir, to ask the Minister to make a statement on this.

जी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है इस पर काबिल अटेंशन एंडविट करना चाहिए। (अवकाश)

जी सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इस वर काल अटेंशन दिया है उसको मंजूर करना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I am really surprised that some of the members, either during Question Hour or on



such occasions, always try to ride the other's horse. If you want to be so vigilant, why do you always keep looking to the other side?

Mr. Dhamankar.

13.11 hrs.

RE. REPORTED RISE IN PRICES  
OF COTTON AND NYLON YARNS

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): The prices of cotton yarn, nylon yarn and all synthetic types of yarn are rising by leaps and bounds in the Bombay market and other centres of this country, after the announcement by the Commerce Minister that the prices of cotton yarn will be controlled and it will be distributed through government-sponsored agency. Now the dealers of Bombay and other centres in the country are hoarding this yarn, and handloom and powerloom owners are not in a position to get yarn in the market. There has been a price rise of nearly 200 to 300 per cent. The dealers of cotton yarn are now cornering all nylon yarn and synthetic yarn in the market. The handloom weavers and powerloom weavers are rendered jobless and they are on the starvation point. Acute unemployment has been created. I would urge on the Government to freeze all the stocks of cotton yarn, nylon yarn and other man-made yarn with the dealers and cotton mills, spinners, etc., till the Government implements the scheme of distribution through government-sponsored agency.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर): फरीदाबाद मेडिकल कालेज के बारे में आज हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को बयान देना था, सात दिन हो गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो अब मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मंत्री महोदय को पकड़ कर बुलवा सकते हैं।

आप मार्शल को भेज कर मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलवाइये, सात दिन हो गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता नहीं अभी कितने दिन पूरे होने हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। लड़के लड़कियाँ भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हैं। उनको पटना भेज रहे हैं। आप मंत्री महोदय को कहिये वह बयान दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में बीड़ा सा आप भी इट्रेस्ट लेते। उस दिन मैं उठकर जाबिलकर साहब के वहाँ ही चला गया। इसमें कोई बातें ऐसी हैं जिसमें थोड़ी सी देर लग रही है। वह बात कर रहे हैं आपस में। किसी की बंसा किसी के सिर धानी होती है तो मौका देना चाहिए कि वह उसको उठा ले।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय यहाँ आकर कहें कि धीर समय चाहिए तो हम समय दे देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह डरते हैं आप उनके पीछे न पड़ जायें। आज मैं फिर कलूंगा। . . (ब्यवधान) . . मुझे पता है बिल से वह बड़ी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इतना मैं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री शारदाम्बे राय (बोली) : एक हरिजन की हत्या के बारे में मैंने सवाल किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरिजन की हत्या हुई है तो मुझ को लिख कर दीजिये। इस वक्त मेरे पास समय नहीं है। मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री शारदाम्बे राय : मैं ने कल से दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर किसी तरह से एक्सेप्ट नहीं हुआ है। मैं देखूंगा क्या बात है। एक तो बात नहीं, पचासों बातें हैं।



13.15 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1973-74  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR SPEAKER. Now, we resume the General Discussion on the Budget. Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Yesterday, due to indisposition, I could not initiate the debate and I am sorry for that.

Last year, when the Budget was placed before the House by the Finance Minister, he categorically asserted that his budget will not lead to a price-rise and this year also he is speaking in the same vein that there will be no price rise. But just now we have heard from a Congress Member from Maharashtra as to how prices of yarn have gone up after the Government came forward with the order for the control of yarn distribution.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is the situation. But what happened last year?

The moderate estimate is that there has been a 3 per cent rise in the prices of almost essential commodities. It is surprising that the Finance Minister has adopted an estrich-like attitude towards the inflationary effect of his budget proposals. These proposals have already started boosting up the prices and will inevitably further push up the commodity prices.

The persistent deficit financing and the high rate of taxation contribute the most of the rise in prices. The bankruptcy of our fiscal policy can be seen in the magnitude of the deficit. Last year, the Finance Minister asserted that the budgetary deficit will not be more than Rs. 251 crores but the actual deficit turned out to be Rs. 551 crores. If receipts as loan repayments from the Food Corporation, etc., to the tune of Rs. 261 crores is added, then the deficit comes to Rs. 751 crores. This way, the Finance Minister always

gives a wrong picture with regard to deficit.

This year it has been said that there will be a deficit to the extent of Rs. 85 crores, but subsequently, the Government spokesman has come forward with a statement that there will be a deficit of Rs. 200 crores more due to additional expenditure on account of implementation of the Pay Commission's report. Here, the Government has tried to place the matter in such a way as if to pose that the public will have to pay more because of the rise in the salary of Government employees. This way they always try to put one section of the people against the other. He is clever enough and he has surreptitiously slurred over the expenditure of Rs. 476 crores including Rs. 200 crores more than the estimated amount for 1972-73. It is very natural that the Finance Minister will do the same old tricks and the deficit will go upto more than Rs. 500 crores at the end of this year also and as a result of this, money supply will naturally increase and consequently, the value of our rupees will further go down. I may say that it is because of this policy of deficit financing of the Government and heavy taxation on commodities that this country is in a stage of inflation and it goes from this to the next stage of run-away inflation. He said that the direct taxes which he proposed this year will only affect the upper class people and not the poor. Is it not a fact that when you tax motor spirit it will lead to allround increase in the transport charges of the common man. When industrial raw materials like steel, caustic soda, carbon black, glycerine, and certain kinds of chemicals etc are taxed and customs duties on cotton, copper and stainless steel are enhanced, the manufacturer will pass on these enhanced taxes on to the consumer. This will lead to further rise in prices. This will lead to increased rates for the articles used by the masses of our people.

Then, what about direct taxes? It is said there will be no change in the

rates of taxation either in the income of the companies or in the individuals. From the year 1974 development rebate will go. But an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent for plants and machineries will be given to big industrialists. As per the estimate of the *Economic Times* while the development rebate in a large private sector company works out to Rs. 40 crores the depreciation allowance will come to Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 crores. What a wonderful method of establishing socialism is this, Sir? Incentives for setting up factories in backward areas and other concessions in the name of research and development and the subsidy for export will also be lavishly given to the big magnates of the industrial empire. The policy of decontrol will give free scope to the big business to loot the hard-earned money of the common people. In the *Illustrated Weekly* it has come out that on an average per year, to the extent of Rs. 200 crores they lost from sugar only. Sugar magnates get huge subsidy for exporting sugar and they get the maximum also from selling the products in the internal market at exorbitant rates.

You will be astonished that the export cost of sugar is Rs. 1.05 per kilo. And here in this country the poor people have to pay through their nose, they have to pay Rs. 4 per k.g. From this you can very well understand how the floodgates of exploitation are opened up for these big industrialists of our country. The farm lobby and the rural rich are also not very unhappy with budget prospects. The Finance Minister has watered down the recommendations of the Raj Committee. The budget proposal only relates to partial integration of agricultural and non-agricultural income. No tax is imposed on the earnings of rural rich. The pattern of taxation is quite evident from this year's budget proposals. Direct taxes will yield Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 crores in a full year whereas excise duties and customs duties would yield Rs. 156 crores and Rs. 180 crores respectively. As a result the indirect taxes which account-

ted for 55.4 per cent of the budgetary revenues in 1950-51 will shoot up to 60 per cent in 1973-74.

While the Finance Minister has done his duty towards the rich as their faithful representative, he has left the millions of toiling people to suffer their own misery for which they are in no way responsible.

After 25 years of planning it is the saddest commentary on the performance of this Congress rule that the vast areas of our country are still to remain at the mercy of 'weather god'. On the one hand parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal and Rajasthan are facing severe drought and famine conditions, on the other hand when the heavy monsoons come, severe damages of life and property take place due to heavy floods. Economic Survey comes out with the disturbing conclusion that the situation is already bad and is certain to be worse unless the rabi crop retrieves it to some extent. What are the measures proposed to fight these vagaries of nature? Nothing to rouse the initiative and confidence of the rural masses. Only a paltry sum has been allotted for drought and flood relief which, I know very definitely, will not reach the real affected persons due to the bureaucratic machinery and political bias of the ruling party.

While dealing with rural poverty and inequalities the Economic Survey placed by the Finance Minister admits that one must not under-estimate the ability of entrenched landlord interest to defeat the basic objectives of land reforms. But what measures the government has adopted to completely crush this landed interest? Nothing positive. From all the actions it is clear that the government does not at all want to eliminate the feudal and landed interest, they want to compromise with them. That is why in spite of all big talks of new guidelines of land ceiling and special programmes to reduce the rigour of rural poverty and inequalities nothing in concrete is taking place. Thanks to the pro-landlord and feudal policy of the govern-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

ment, pauperisation is increasing beyond conception. What a shame is it that the budget does not fail to allocate more than Rs. 10 crores to rehabilitate the old Rajas and Maharajas. Even after so loud talk of ending the privy purses this is the attitude of the government. They talk of serving the cause of rural people but in practice they are still at the service of the big rajas and maharajas and the big industrialists.

Coming to the question of unemployment, it is now an admitted fact that the much advertised plans to fight the problem by the Congress government is nothing but an eye wash. Only half of the budgetary allocation of Rs. 50 crores was spent in the last year. This is a dismal record especially when our country is facing drought in most of the areas.

This year a sum of Rs. 100 crores has been set apart to create new jobs, specially for the unemployed. I do not know how it will solve the daily increasing problem of unemployment. The gravity of the problem can be known from the fact that sometime back the Reserve Bank of India survey said that every year there was an increase of one million unemployed. But it will be found in 1971 that the number of registered unemployed was 50,99,000 and in 1972 this figure rose to 68,95,990.

I know that the problem of unemployment cannot be solved by this Government, because they are building up capitalism, not socialism. It is a utopia. Srimati Gandhi talks of socialism and says that she wants to remove disparity. Going to the villagers, she says 'You see in the towns the working people are enjoying everything; so there is so much deprivation in the rural areas'. Which is not a fact. If she wants to establish socialism, she has to study what happened in the socialist countries, which countries she also admits as socialist countries. What did they do there? The first thing they did was to bring

all the means of production under control of the State which is run by the representatives of the working class and the peasantry, not by the feudal elements and the bourgeoisie.

Whatever you do there will be some patchwork. So the least you can do is to give something to the unemployed as relief or dole whom you cannot provide with jobs, this much you can do. Even in capitalist countries there is provision for unemployment relief. When we demand this, you say that so much amount is necessary. But you do not feel ashamed that you are providing money for the rehabilitation of the Maharajas who looted our country from time immemorial. When the question of paying an unemployment dole comes, you plead so many excuses.

Further, your own policy is aggravating the problem of unemployment in the country. Only in the last three or four months, in the jute mills of West Bengal alone, 60,000 workers were rendered jobless because of the faulty industrial policy of the Government of India. In the name of economy, in the name of modernisation, they are advancing crores of rupees to big industrialists and giving them aids also for bringing newer and newer machines as a result of which thousands of workers are becoming jobless.

What do you expect from this Government? Even in regard to the white-collared people, same situation prevails. Even in the Reserve Bank of India, there is a systematic attempt by Government to bring down the working complement by bringing in newer and newer machines and introduction of job eliminating methods. Not only that, they have taken up a plan to build a factory to manufacture computer machines in public sector.

Sir, this is the situation so far as the unemployment problem is concerned. I am sure that your policy, your budget and your off-repeated dictum that you are for self-reliance have no meaning. It is a hollow shell which

has no substance in it. Only when the Americans stopped giving aid you stopped talking of self-reliance. Now, the situation has changed, and the Ministers are going from this country to that country with their begging bowl. This is the situation. Where is self-reliance? These are bogus; these are stunts, only to be fool the people of our country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, if I may interrupt for a second. I strongly repudiate his statement that the Ministers are going from one country to another with a begging bowl.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If it is not so, I will be the happiest person. But it is a fact.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Not with begging bowls.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Of course with a bowl in the name of aid of....

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: No begging. I am glad he admits that there is no begging.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: However, by your policy, industry and agriculture are in the doldrums. You have placed the whole industry under a shield, depending on the foreign aid and foreign help. If I had the time, I could have shown you how the servicing charges, year by year are being paid by the Government. The figure is not coming down. It is going up. Not only that. Taking advantage of your policy, the 75 monopoly houses are amassing crores of rupees. The amount they have amassed runs to astounding figures. I can show you how. The resources of Tatas in 1967-68 were to the extent of Rs. 584.63 crores, but they got Rs. 638.50 in 1969-70. This is *garibi hatao*. Another *garibi*, Birla, had an asset of Rs. 575 crores in 1967-68, but it reached Rs. 620 crores in 1969-70. You now calculate how in one year these big *garibs* have amassed wealth. If you continue with

this policy, where will you get the money for the development of our country and the uplift of the backward classes?

Your budget proposals this year also bring no bright prospects to our economy. It is in a deplorable state. You know that the people will not tolerate this thing. That is why along with the budget you are bringing newer and newer laws to crush the movement of the people. Even today, under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act thousands of young boys are detained without trial. The teachers' movement, the students' movement, the movement of the peasants are all there; the working class movement is also going ahead. Already there is news about the division in the Pay Commission and God alone knows what will happen. It is also reported that the Government are setting up another committee in the matter and it will take another three years to finalise the issue. The Government set up the Raj Committee and the Raj Committee has come out with a finding. But they hesitate to tax the rural rich. This tendency is natural for this Government; they are very faithful to the classes whom they represent, the big *bourgeoisie*, capitalists and landlords.

The value of the money is coming down; the real wage of the worker is going down. You have taken a policy decision to link wages with production. But where is my wage which I have already earned for the employer asks the worker. The Government is very cleverly evading this in the name of *garibi hatao*. Why are they hesitating to touch the persons who are hoarding black money to the extent of Rs. 7,000 crores. Mr. Chavan has already stated in the House that they are running almost a parallel economy. There are tax evaders and at least Rs. 700 crores are evaded and you do not catch them. If you could catch hold of these people and also collect the arrears of tax, you need not tax the poor men or essential commodities.

[SHRI DINEN Bhattacharyya]

Every year the foreign concerns repatriate crores of rupees in various ways; you have not stopped it. Why do you not declare here and now: for the development needs of the country, we shall take over Birlas, Tatas and 75 top industrial houses. Why do you not declare a moratorium on foreign debts and totally abolish feudal interests in land? You should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and not rely on the old private wholesale traders; for distribution you should set up people's committees everywhere; you should reduce indirect tax and increase the tax on the rich. I know the Government will not do it and therefore my appeal is to the people of the country and the leftist parties all over India that on these issues it is time to build up a united movement so that the Government is forced to do all these things. If the Government fails to concede these demands the people's movement will force this Government to quit. A new form of Government will come up whose primary task will be not to assure one thing, not to preface one thing and to do other thing just as the Congress Government is doing. They will first of all see that there may be enthusiasm in the rural cultivators who will be the owner of the land and they will do their best to produce and the surplus will come to the market and there will be no black market and no rise in prices. In the same way the big industries and the monopolies, both foreign and indigenous will be taken over and a new democratic India will emerge. with these words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): So long as Marxists will remain, black market will remain. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please, order.

The Congress Members may kindly take not more than 12 minutes.

जी जी० पी० नौथ : (हाफुड़) भादरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण, का यह बजट जीवन की यात्रा के समान है। जिस प्रकार जीवन का प्रारम्भ अत्यन्त ही आकर्षक, अन्त वास्तविकता की कठोरता से भरपूर और शेष जीवन पाप और पुण्य के बीच झूलता रहता है, ठीक उसी प्रकार माननीय वित्त मंत्री के इस बजट का प्रारम्भ - मे उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"The Budget of the Central Government is not merely an exercise in balancing Revenue and Expenditure. Its primary role to-day is to be a major instrument for the realisation of our basic social and economic objectives. This Government is firmly committed to accelerate economic growth in a frame work of greater social justice and self reliance. The Budget proposals which I shall present later on in my speech are aimed at achieving these basic objectives."

अत्यन्त ही आकर्षक है। देखना यह है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री की इन आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति इस बजट ने कहाँ तक की है।

श्रीमन् समय का अभाव कही बजट की समीक्षा को अधूरा न छोड़ दे, हमलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कृपया दो चार मिनट की छुट दे दी जाये।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री की यह शुभ कामना है कि यह बजट (1) कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोके, (2) अधिक नौकरियों की व्यवस्था करे, (3) व्यापार और उद्योग में सन्तुलन पैदा करे, (4) दबत में बढ़तीरी करे, (5) प्रति-सर्वहारा समाज की अधिक सुविधायें दे, और (6) राष्ट्र को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दिशा में मजबूत काम उठाये।

इन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए क्या माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने इस बजट के द्वारा (1) काले धन पर सख्ती से रोक लगाई है, या

इस दिशा में कोई इशारा इस बजट में दिया गया है ? (2) क्या एरियज में पड़े हुए करों की वसूली के लिए कोई विशेष निश्चय किया है ? (3) क्या फिजूल खर्च पर सख्ती से रोक लगाने का संकल्प किया है ? (4) क्या अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों में कोई बढ़ोत्तरी न हो, इस के लिए आवश्यक सावधानी बरती गई है ?

पाकिस्तान द्वारा बोये गए युद्ध, एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों का भारी बोझ, बंगलादेश की सहायता, प्रकृति का प्रकोप, प्रतिक्रियावादी विरोधी दलों की अवसरवादिता के कारण बढ़ती हुई भराजकता, साम्प्रदायिकता की घबकती हुई भाग में राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का विनाश करने की नीति, इन सब तथ्यों ने मिल कर जो समस्याएँ पैदा की हैं, उन को निगाह में रखते हुए, जिन मजबूरियों में श्री चव्हाण ने बजट पेश किया है, उस के लिए वह दया और करुणा के पात्र हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह का डेफिसिट उन्होंने अपने बजट में बताया है वह वास्तविकता से बहुत परे है। मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"Hon. Members, I am sure, will agree with me that in the present inflationary situation which the economy faces the size of the deficit must be kept a low level. In order to accomplish that it becomes necessary for me to make proposals for increased taxation which will reduce this deficit."

उन्होंने अपने बजट में 85 करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया है। लेकिन वास्तविकता कुछ और है। या तो वह जानबूझ कर इस वास्तविकता को छिपा रहे हैं या इसके लिए फिर वह इस सदन के सामने और करों को लेकर के धायेँगे। 200 करोड़ पेकमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बढ़ने की संभावना है। 400 करोड़ सरकार द्वारा गेहूँ के व्यापार को लेने या इस क्षेत्र में मक्सिडी देने में खर्च होगा। उस का भी कोई अकड़ा इस में नहीं है। कुछ कर की रकम इस कारण भी जुड़ जायेगी कि करीब 421 करोड़

रुपए से ऊपर स्टेट्स ने ओवर ड्राफ्ट लिया है और उस की हम अगले कुछ वर्षों में ही एडजस्ट कर पायेंगे। इस प्रकार मेरे अपने विचार से यह डेफिसिट 800 करोड़ से ऊपर जायगा। घाटे के बजट के क्या दुष्परिणाम हो सकते हैं कोई भी अर्थ शास्त्र का ज्ञाता आसानी से समझ सकता है। मैं अर्थ-शास्त्री होने का दावा नहीं करता लेकिन एक साधारण विद्यार्थी होने के नाते यह निश्चयपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि इस घाटे के बजट के कारण चीजों के दाम बहुत तेजी से बढ़ेंगे और बढ़ रहे हैं। क्या इस घाटे को गवर्नमेंट प्रेस नामिक पूरा करेगा और यदि इस घाटे को गवर्नमेंट प्रेस नामिक पूरा करेगा तो फिर रुपए की कीमत अपने आप ही घट जायेगी। इस सत्य को कोई झुठला नहीं सकता है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बड़े स्वाभिवान से घोषणा की—

"जब साधारण के रोजाना के इस्तेमाल की चीजों पर कोई और बोझ नहीं डाला है।"

लेकिन क्या कारपोरेट सेक्टर, टेक्स ट्रांस, और ब्लैक मनी के समूह अछूते नहीं छोड़ दिए गए हैं। क्या कोई भी सख्ती उन के ऊपर दिखाई गई है ? दूसरे साल फिर से श्री चव्हाण जी की छत्रछाया में कारपोरेट सेक्टर को अछूता छोड़ा गया है। इस सत्य से इकार नहीं किया जा सकता।

इस सोशलिस्ट बजट का स्वागत मोनो-पलिस्ट्स ने हृदय से किया है। मैं "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" से कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"The President of the Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Madan Mohan Mangaldas praised the budget as a sophisticated presentation of accounts. For the massive tax effort the net has been spread wide and a serious effort has been made to broad-base direct taxation."

जब हमारे किसी भी कार्य की प्रशंसा बिरला के घर से हो, टाटा के घर से हो या उद्योगपति, करोड़पति और मोनोपलिस्ट्स से हो तो

[श्री बी पी. मौर्य]

निश्चयपूर्वक हमारा वह कदम गलत है, इस सत्य को हमें ध्यान रख कर चलना पड़ेगा। मोनोपलिस्ट्स का समर्थन यह बजट करता है। हालांकि यह सत्य अब निकल कर देश और जनता के सामने आ गया है कि मोनोपलिस्ट्स की सम्पत्ति में करीब करीब 10 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में ही हुई है, इस के बावजूद भी एक रुपए का अधिक बोझ इन मोनोपलिस्ट्स के ऊपर इस बजट के द्वारा नहीं डाला गया है। कारपोरेट सेक्टर को पिछले दो वर्षों में छोड़ा जाता रहा है। बल्कि कारपोरेट सैक्टर को कुछ विशेष मुविधायें इस बजट के द्वारा दी हैं।

श्री चव्हाण जी धन्यवाद के पात्र दो कारणों से हैं। एक तो उन्होंने पहली बार हिम्मत की है। खेती से जो पैदा करते हैं उन के ऊपर बोझ डालने की। उन्होंने राज कमेटी की एक मामूली सी सिफारिश की जो खेती से संबंधित है माना है। इस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस के अलावा हिन्दू अन्डरवाइंडेड फेमिली के नाते जो गोलमाल इनकम टैक्स में होता था जिस की ओर मैंने पिछले वर्ष भी इशारा किया था उस लूपहोल को भी उन्होंने रोका है। उस के लिए भी वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने खेती पर टैक्स डाला है वह छोटे किसान पर पड़ जायगा या ऐसे व्यापारी पर पड़ जायगा जो साल में व्यापार से 6 हजार कमाता है और 6 हजार खेती से कमाता है, उस पर वह टैक्स पड़ जायगा। ऐसे किसान पर पड़ जायगा जो खेती से कुछ कमाता है। लेकिन ऐसे जमींदारों पर कोई भी टैक्स नहीं पड़ पाएगा जो 20 हजार, 30 हजार, या 40 हजार की आय की कबल खेती से करते हैं। एक इस तथ्य की ओर मैं उन का ध्यान से जाना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने रजिस्टर्ड फर्म को इस से छोड़ दिया है। वह काले धन को खुले बाजार में लाने का काम

रजिस्टर्ड फर्म या बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार करते हैं जो अपनी आमदनी को खेती से दिखाते हैं और इस तरह से कोई रोक बाम उन पर नहीं हो पायेगी। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती यदि राज कमेटी और बाबू समिति की खेती से संबंध रखने वाली पूरी सिफारिशों के ऊपर अमल किया जाता। इस संबंध में मेरा एक विशेष सुझाव है। खेती में काम करने वाले लोग मेहनत से कमाते हैं। उन पर उमी तरह से बोझ नहीं डालना चाहिए जिस तरह से बड़ी हुई तनखाह वालों पर डालते हैं या उद्योगपतियों पर डालते हैं। अगर आप शहर में रहने वाले या वगैर खेती की आमदनी वाले को 5 हजार की छूट देते हैं तो 10 हजार की छूट खेती से आमदनी करने वाले को देनी होगी।

करो का बोझ जनता पर ही पड़ा है। 292 करोड़ का बोझ सीधा सीधा जनता पर आकर पड़ता है। आप ने सिगरेट पर तम्बाकू पर अधिक कर लगाया। 32 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी उस से होगी। मेरा अपना पूरा विश्वास है कि इस से मध्यम वर्ग और मध्यम वर्ग से नीचे के लोगों पर बोझ पड़ेगा। आप ने जहाँ तम्बाकू पर कर लगाया तम्बाकू पर कर न लगा कर अगर शराब पर कर लगाते तो मेरे जैसे व्यक्तियों को कोई एतराज नहीं होता। लेकिन शराब को अछूता छोड़ दिया और तम्बाकू पर कर लगाया। इस के अलावा जो रोज काम में आने वाली चीजें हैं जैसे बर्तन और बिजली के सामान उन पर कर लगाया है। वह भी मध्यम वर्ग पर पड़ेगा। आप ने सैविंग स्कीम पर कर लगा दिया। लेकिन न सालूम क्यों आप को कास्मेटिक्स से ज्यादा प्यार है, उस को अछूता छोड़ दिया। मुझे खुशी होती यदि आप कास्मेटिक्स पर कर लगाते और सैविंग स्कीम पर न लगाते।

बेकारी की समस्या बहुत भयंकर है। इस सदन में अक्सर सदस्यों ने इस तरह ध्यान खींचा है। 1969 में बेकारों की



संख्या 15 लाख थी जो पढ़े लिखे बेकार थे और जनवरी 1973 तक वह बढ़ कर 30 लाख हो गई है। ये वह नवजवान हैं जो हाई स्कूल और उससे ज्यादा योग्यता रखते हैं। इन में 20 हजार इंजीनियर भी शामिल हैं जो अप्रैल 1973 तक 20 हजार हो जायेंगे। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का जो दफ्तर है उस में जो नाम लिखाए हुए हैं उन की संख्या यह है। मेरा अपना विचार है कि उन की संख्या 50 लाख तक जा सकती है क्योंकि सभी लोग अपना नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नहीं लिखाते। इस के लिए आप ने केवल 100 करोड़ रुपए रखे हैं। कहां तक इस से आप इस समस्या को हल कर पायेंगे। मैं इस को समझ नहीं पाता।

150 करोड़ रुपया आप ने समाज कल्याण के लिए रखा है। अगर 20 करोड़ की संख्या शोषितों की मान कर चलें तो एक एक आदमी पर साल में मांटे सात रुपया आएगा। मांटे सात रुपये में क्या समाज कल्याण आप कर सकेंगे यह आप अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं।

श्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के सबंध में दो शब्द मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। तीन वर्ष मेलगताए खाद्य मंत्री हरित क्रांति का ढोंग भलापते रहे। अब की जब पूछते हैं कि हरित क्रांति का क्या हुआ तो उत्तर आता है कि अब की मानसून देवता हम से नाराज हो गए। तो मेरा अपना विचार है कि पिछले सालों में हरित क्रांति का उतना श्रेय खाद्य स्थिति में नहीं था, मानसून का ज्यादा श्रेय था। राज बीसवीं शताब्दी में हम मानसून पर अपनी योजनाओं को निर्भर रखें, मानसून पर अपना वजट रखें, इस से ज्यादा शर्म और अफसोस की बात क्या हो सकती है? वजट में यह व्यवस्था रखी है कि अगर मानसून बरस गया तो 110 या 108 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हो जायगा करना और बहुत सी परेशानियाँ पैदा हो सकती हैं।

3797 LS—9

14.00 hrs.

श्रीमान्, मैं इस मदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—

1. खेती के ऊपर जिन तरह की मिफारिशें वाचू कमेटी और राज कमेटी वे की हैं, उन पर प्रोत्तन प्रमल किया जाय, लेकिन उन पर छूट 10 हजार रुपए तक की दी जाय।

2. इनकम टैक्स एरियस सख्ती में वसूल किए जायें।

3. काला धन बड़ी सख्ती के साथ वसूल किया जाय। कहां तक सरकार सख्ती से वसूल कर सकेगी, मैं नहीं जानता, क्योंकि उन का सीधा सम्बन्ध चुनाव और नेताओं से है।

4. आमदनी पर रोक होनी चाहिए, उसी तरह से खर्च पर रोक होनी चाहिए।

अगर हम यह सब कर सकें तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हम सर्वहारा और शोषित समाज के लिए कुछ कर पायेंगे।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, rising to speak on the General Budget, I have a feeling, behind the facade of obligatory verbiage and the invocatory slogan-mongering, this Budget does not indicate any meaningful grappling with the problems that the country faces. If one has to judge it by reactions, one finds that the trade and industry are perhaps the happiest over the Budget proposals of the great socialist, Mr. Y. B. Chavan.

According to the Times of India News Service dated February 28, I quote:

"The initial reaction of industry and trade to the new budget proposals is couched in mild and moderate terms and, in fact, there is



(Shri Surendra Mohanty)

a measure of appreciation for the the way in which the Finance Minister has been able to net in about Rs. 300 crores.

This is because revenue from the direct tax proposals in a full year is placed at only Rs. 31 crores and the corporate sector has been left untouched. On the other hand, it has received concessions."

This is a certificate which has been given by the trade and industry to the Budget under discussion.

I was looking through the reports of the stock market of Bombay and the immediate reaction of the General Budget in Bombay was that the bullish trends operated in the stock exchange market of Bombay. According to the Hindustan Standard dt. 11th March, 1973, I quote:

"The stock market disclosed a firm trend during the week under review with a few selected scrips recording new high levels, says P.T.I.

Sentiment appeared to have been economic outlook spelt out by the enlivened by the optimistic Finance Minister recently in the Lok Sabha."

This is the reaction of the stock market; this is the reaction of the trade and industry.

We have to juxtapose it with the reaction of the common man. I quote from a UNI report published in the Hindustan Standard dt. 12-3-73:

"A national post-budget survey by UNI indicates that the inexorable trend of the chain reaction might becomes more pronounced and spread wider throughout the country when the new price lists become ready after manufacturers and wholesalers put up fresh tags on the taxed products.

Inter alia, the report says:

"The five per cent growth rate will then continue to limp behind a ten per cent inflation."

Certainly not a very happy compliment to the Budget that has been presented by Y. B. Chavan.

These are the reactions. While the common man, the man of lower income group and the man of middle-income group is groaning under the inequities of this Budget, the corporate sector is the happiest today.

Now, if we look at the Budget, we find, in 1971-72, when the national income grew from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent, the budgetary deficit was Rs. 750 crores. In 1972-73, with the continuing stagnation in our economy, the budgetary deficit has been shown as Rs. 550 crores. But according to the Economic Survey an increase in money supply of 7-8 per cent in a year, if accompanied by growth of real output of 5 per cent, should not cause any large-scale pressure on prices.

According to the Approach Paper of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, our growth rate, though it has not been finally calculated, may be of the order of three per cent. While our growth rate is dwindling down, the money supply is increasing by leaps and bounds. In the last two years, because of the strong expansionary effect of money supply and large governmental deficit, money supply rose by 13 per cent and 13½ per cent, while production and growth lagged behind....

The hon. Finance Minister is engaged in a conversation. He may kindly pay some attention to my speech so that he can give some answer. It is no good speaking although, to a blind stone-wall.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):  
I am listening to you. My ears are open.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:  
That is both my pleasure and privilege; you are listening to me.

But I want an answer to this. While the growth rate is dwindling down and the money supply is increasing what steps are you taking.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:  
You will listen to my speech.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:  
This is, according to me, at the root of the unprecedented price rise and inflation, and we have to judge his Budget against this dismal background of growing money supply and the dwindling growth rate. Failure to control the present disturbing rate of inflation would set off an uncontrollable cost rise spiral whose consequences would be really disastrous.

Against this background, one must concede that the Finance Minister has made some constructive suggestions in his Budget speech. These suggestions are (a) increase in saving and investment; (b) improvement in external economic viability, (c) higher employment and greater social justice; and (d) curbing the price spiral.

But I will apply only one test to this Budget and I would venture to request the hon. Finance Minister to satisfy this House whether, according to this test, the Budget that he has presented deserves any support. In judging this 1973-74 Budget, two questions will arise: (a) whether the Budget proposals will reduce the price-rise and inflation and will achieve the objectives mentioned above or the Budget will further escalate it; and (b) how realistic the deficit of Rs. 85 crores is.

I propose to address myself only to these two aspects of the question. Out of the total tax effort of the order of Rs. 288 crores, the Government has dared not propose more than Rs. 18.6 crores to be raised through direct taxes, and the cumulative bang of taxation efforts has ended in the whimper of indirect taxes, amounting to Rs. 275 crores. The cost-push

effects of these Rs. 275 crores on the commodities are already evident. This morning there was a submission that the price rise of synthetic yarn had given a sympathetic cost-push effect on cotton yarn.

In the present case, it needs to be remembered that, during the last three years, the Finance Minister has, by additional tax efforts, raised nearly Rs. 1,000 crores, most of which has come from indirect taxes. On the top of it this Rs. 275 crores is being to be the proverbial last straw on the camel's back, while the elephant goes scot-free. If the Finance Minister calls it 'socialism' and 'Garibi Hatao', certainly, we must look up the dictionary for new meanings of 'socialism'.

Curbing the price spiral is said to be one of the primary objectives. After a year of rising prices, it was only appropriate that the Budget should aim at keeping; the deficit financing at the minimum. But, what is the quantum of deficit financing? In that context, the Finance Minister has postulated that the deficit financing will amount to Rs. 85 crores. My quarrel with the Finance Minister is that this postulation is misleading. To mislead the House, to mislead the country, he has shown this year's deficit at Rs. 85 crores which, according to him, is the deficit financing. But, according to Mr. Chavan's own admission, the deficit has not taken into account the additional financial liability of Rs. 200 crores which would cost the Exchequer due to the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. May I venture to submit that a spokesman of the Finance Ministry has given out this figure, that it will cost Rs. 200 crores—the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations? But why, when the Parliament is in session, the Finance Minister did not consider it his duty to acquaint the Parliament as to what will be the implications of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations? But it was left to a spokesman of the

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Finance Ministry gave out that it would require Rs. 200 crores of additional resources for implementing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Be that as it may, I would ask as to why this has not been taken into account. If the spokesman of the Finance Ministry, even before the Budget has been presented, if he could broadcast it, what stopped the Finance Minister from knowing it and from taking the House into confidence and making provision for it? Therefore, it does not require any prophet to prophesy that he will be coming before us soon with a supplementary budget and ask for more taxation and that too, through indirect sources.

The wholesale trade in foodgrains take-over and the food subsidy will cost another Rs. 180 crores which has not been provided for in the Budget unless the operating cost of the Food Corporation of India is brought to a reasonable minimum.

Let me tell you frankly that I am no admirer of the take-over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. It is because of black-marketing the prices are spiralling which does not mostly occur at the wholesale level. It occurs at the retail level. I would like to know from the Government what steps they are going to take to see that at the retail level the commodities are sold at the controlled prices. Only whole-sale take-over will mean further increase of operational costs which may be put over the consumers' shoulders.

The Budget provides Rs. 421 crores as ways and means advance to the States, which means a big transfer of State Governments' deficits to the Central Budget. It is one crore more than the proverbial four-twenty. There is also an element of four-twenty in this arrangement because with regard to this four-twenty one crores which represented the overdraft arrears, the Finance Minister gave us a bold assurance that such States which would

not have cleared their overdrafts, would not receive a single paise of overdraft assistance in future. But now many States of which his own State of Maharashtra is the worst culprit, have not cleared their overdrafts and Rs. 421 crores have been provided as ways and means advances so that they may clear their overdrafts. Therefore, in the fitness of things, it is four-twenty crores plus one and four-twenty. I underline.

Having said all that, what is distressing me is that our growth potential, our growth rate, in spite of all these massive efforts, in spite of all these hardships that will be borne by the lower class and the lower middle class people, is dwindling year by year.

Taking both the Central and the States' plans together, the Budget has provided an increase of Rs. 345 crores, 9 per cent above the allocations for 1972-73. Now, the Finance Minister can derive legitimate satisfaction from the fact that he has provided 9 per cent more for the annual growth and "How then one can say that the growth will dwindle?" But since in the aggregate the prices have risen by 13 per cent, the rise in real terms will mean minus 4 per cent. Is it growth or decline?—I ask.

Then, the Budget makes an additional provision of Rs. 150 crores or an increase of eight per cent for the annual Plan at the Centre. Yet, this is grossly misleading in as much as the outlays on agriculture, industry, minerals, transport and communications will be six to seven per cent less. Therefore, Sir, this is a gimmickry in book-keeping. The most disturbing picture is this; while the common man is being asked to pay more and more in the name of increased growth, in actual practice what happens is that the curve is declining. It will thus generate a vicious circle in our economy. And, even this special allocation of Rs. 150 crores is called euphemistically 'Advance Action' on

the Fifth Five-year Plan. But, whether this is 'Advance Action' of Retro-grade action' I cannot say. It is for the Finance Minister to reply. As I said, to make up the shortfall, Rs. 150 crores has been provided, in the name of 'Advance Action' for the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

My next grievance is this, that the States are going to be in a really sorry plight due to this Budget as the transfer of resources to them will be substantially lower in the next financial year. During 1972-73, States received a total of Rs. 2,928 crores by way of grants and loans. During 1973-74 the total will come down to Rs. 2,223 crores, which means, a fall of Rs. 705 crores. In addition, they will have to meet a higher repayment liability. Last year I made this plea—Why are you indulging in this gimmickry in of wiping them off? Maharashtra and UP are big States, not small States. Yet they are the defaulters. Why are indulging in this gimmickry in book-keeping? You are realising more from the States by their debt repayment than what you are actually giving them. Why not wipe out this altogether? Sir, this year the States will have to meet a higher repayment liability. Even taking into account the increase in their share of taxes and duties the net position is that they will get Rs. 718 crores less from the Centre next year. This will mean that weaker States will become weaker. Of course, prosperous States like Maharashtra will further prosper, for which I only wish well to those States. But, my only plea will be that in this sort of lackadaisical allocation of finances, the Finance Minister should see to it that weaker States and under-developed States do not suffer on account of the inequitous devolution of Central Finance to the States.

Sir, even though the revenue receipts are higher by 718 crores than the original estimates the actual deficit during the current year would be

Rs. 550 crores against the estimated deficit of Rs. 251 crores. The hon. Finance Minister has to reply to this House, not only to this House, but to the country, as a whole as to while revenue receipts are increasing, why the expenditure on the whole exceeding the estimated deficits? It is because Government is still indulging in unproductive expenditure. We have heard only the other day in answer to a question that for the maintenance of a few bungalows occupied by the Ministers a sum of Rs. 26 lakhs has been spent. Even today, just after question hour, it came out on the floor of the House how the Prime Minister's election tours, election meetings to different places are paid for by the Government exchequer. Such are items of infructuous expenditure and the Government, in spite of its professions has not yet formulated any scheme as to how to bring down the ever increasing infructuous and nugatory expenditure.

I would repeat what I said earlier that the Rashtrapati Bhavan and Governor's Houses should not be maintained as palaces for the neo-feudals. Sir, the other day somebody was asking me, when he had occasion to visit an Indian embassy outside, where the Maharajas had gone? He said: Do you know where the Rajas are whom you have liquidated? They can be found in our embassies. Do you know that in our Indian embassies, the Grand Salute Whisky, which costs Rs. 800 a bottle is being consumed? Nobody of the External Affairs Ministry in any of the foreign embassies will drink anything less than this Grand Salute Whisky which costs Rs. 800 a bottle. They smoke India King cigarettes and consume all kinds of costly things and yet the talk of socialism and they come down on us for realising indirect taxes. (Interruptions). Sir, I do not drink. Let us not talk personal.

AN HON. MEMBER: You don't believe in something superior.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, I have not yet seen one gentleman by

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name Kallagnath. But, I must congratulate him for his foresight.

This only happened the other day and it came out in the papers.

He came with a kurta sewn of gunny-bag and he met Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit in that outfit and said our people can only afford such kind of apparel.

According to newspaper report, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit said that "this would be sympathetically considered." With the levy that Mr. Chavan has imposed on cotton yarn I am sure the day is coming when we shall have to go about in gunny-bags and perhaps that will be the day of socialism of Mr. Chavan's dreams.

Sir, there is nothing either to support or oppose in this Budget but really I felt very hurt that an enlightened gentleman like Mr. Chavan should have piloted this budget. There is however, one very good thing about the Budget. It makes us all gnostics and believers. Agnostics have to willy-nilly believe in God. Mr. Chavan is on record to have said: If there is a God, God will listen to his prayers. If the heart is pure, if the conscience is clean, God will certainly listen to the prayers but whether God listens to machiavellian power-politicians and frustrated Finance Ministers is only God's business. But I would once again appeal to the Finance Minister that he should at least have some compassion for the over-burdened tax payers of this country, and to see that the duty he has proposed on cotton yarn and similar other things, are removed.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा) :  
आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस बजट का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। मगर एक क़स्ब में ख़बर कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता, जैसा

पिछले बजट के दौरान भी कहा था, वैरी वैरी रिच वालों को इस सत्तेवा भी, जैसे पिछली सत्तेवा कुछ नहीं किया था, अब भी नहीं किया गया है। मैं तो आशा करता था कि कुछ रिबॉल्यूशनरी कदम हमारे वित्त मंत्री इस दिशा में अवश्य उठावेंगे। अगर कहा जाय तो स्टेट्स को बजट ही है, और मैं सोचता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस तरफ़ उन का ध्यान जायगा और जो असंतुलन हमारे समाज में-आर्थिक और सामाजिक-हो रहा है उस को सत्ता करने के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम ऐसे उठावेंगे जिस से कि जो बहुत धनी बर्ग है वह दिन प्रति दिन और अमीर होता ही चला जाय, इस पर कोई रोकथाम होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे योजना आयोग ने कहा है कि 40 फ़ीसदी जनता अभी भी विलो पावर्टी लाइन है। तो जहाँ मैं वैरी वैरी रिच की बात करता था, अब वैरी वैरी पूअर वालों की बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग ने कहा है कि 40 फ़ीसदी आबमी अभी भी पावर्टी लाइन के विलो है तो कम से कम इन के लिये यह तो करना चाहिये कि वह पावर्टी लाइन में घा जायें तभी उन की पावर्टी हटाने की बात हम सोच सकते हैं।

एक तरफ़ बम्बई जैसे बहुत भागे बढ़ने वाले इलाक़ों हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ आज भी लोगों का रहन सहन, खान-पान, तीर तरीके, प्रिमिटिव लोगों की तरह के हैं। ऐसा असंतुलन इस समाज में बहुत दिन तक चल नहीं सकता। जनता जागृत हो चुकी है, समाज किसित हो चुका है, लोगों की जानकारी हो चुकी है, अपने हितों के लिये हरएक स्ट्रगिल करता है। अगर उन पर निरंतर अध्याय होता रहा तो यह क़दम नहीं होगा और सोसाइटी में एक अभिशाप पैदा करेगा। सरकार कहती है, मंत्री कहते हैं, कि सुधार होना चाहिये, वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि कमरे में बहुत बड़ बड़ हैं जो क़द होने की चाहिये, कृषि मंत्री कहते हैं कि अनाज का

आप कम करोगे, औद्योगिक मंत्री कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़े, शिक्षा मंत्री कहते हैं कि शिक्षा में सुधार हो और लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की शिक्षा दी जाय, योजना मंत्री कहते हैं कि योजना ठीक बने और उस पर ठीक से प्रेमल किया जाय, श्रम मंत्री कहते हैं कि मजदूर मालिक के सम्बन्धों में सुधार हो, गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि कानून की व्यवस्था सुधरे, राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी हो । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि ये काम करने में उस को रोकने वाला कौन है ? जब कि मंत्रिष्व मेजारिटी सरकार के पास है तो इन चीजों को रोकने के लिये शासन अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर दोष दे तो मैं इस को उचित नहीं समझता । अगर दोष है तो सरकार में है । कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है जिस में कोई रोक उन के रास्ते में हो । ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट हर एक चीज कर सकती है सिवाय इस के कि औरत को मर्द नहीं बना सकती और मर्द को औरत नहीं बना सकती, लेकिन भारतीय पार्लियामेंट को तो उस से भी बड़ी ताकत है । तो ऐसी ताकत के होते हुए भी अगर आमूल परिवर्तन समाज में नहीं किया जाता तो दोष सरकार का है । हम कहते हैं कि सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं, इस कन्ट्री को सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्री बनाना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जिस धीमी रफ्तार से हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है उस से तो सोशलिस्ट सैकड़ों सालों तक भी नहीं आने वाला है । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि कथनी और करनी में अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये, और जिस क्रम के लिये हम कमिटेय है उस को जल्दी से जल्दी लाना चाहिये । श्रेष्ठ मजीदुर्रुमान को पावर में आये एक साल भी नहीं हुआ, लेकिन बंगला देश से फिर भी कितना आमूल परिवर्तन हमारे सामने दिखाई पड़ रहा है । जो फर बादे खेच मजीबर्दान ने दिये हैं वह 25 साल से हम देख रहे हैं, लेकिन हम उससे कुछ हूए ताकत आये लगे हैं, जब कि अब की आर्थिक हालात खराब हो चुकी हैं, इस से कहीं ज्यादा आवश्यकता है कि को शासना

य ॥ उड़ रहा है, फिर भी उस दिशा में वह हम से तेजी से बढ़ रहा है । फिर मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि हमारा देश क्यों पिछड़ा हुआ है । जब हम उस दिशा में जाना चाहते हैं तो हमें रफ्तार तेज करनी चाहिये ताकि उन कामों को जल्दी से कर सकें ।

दो किस्म का जो कंट्रोल चल रहा है यह बहुत गलत है । जैसे शुगर में है कि प्रोपिन मार्केट में भी बिकती है और कंट्रोल में भी बिकती है । ऐसे ही फटिलाइजर की बात है, क्लोथ और फूड का भी यही हाल है । ये दो किस्म की जो व्यवस्थाएँ चल रही हैं, यह बेकार है । दिल्ली में कंट्रोल की दुकानों पर अनाज बड़ी मिलता, बड़ी बड़ी लाइनें लोगों की लगी रहती हैं चीजें, दुकान में होती नहीं । जब दिल्ली का यह हाल है तो पहाड़ का कहना ही क्या है । वहाँ फूड की इतनी स्केपसिटी है कि लोग वाह वाह कर रहे हैं । मोटे से मोटा अनाज दे कर उन की तकलीफ को दूर किया जाय । अनाज की कीमतें बड़ी बहुत बढ़ रही हैं तो पहाड़ में क्या हाल होगा इस का अनुमान आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं । पहाड़ों पर तो आदमी, घोड़े और भेड़ की पीठ पर लद कर अनाज जाता है जिस पर काफी भाड़ा लगता है । आप सोच सकते हैं कि कितनी संख्याई से वहाँ अनाज पहुँचता होगा । इसलिये मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी दे । किसी भी सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्री में, जैसे फिनलैंड, जी० डी० आर० में कज्यूमर गुड्स दो भागों पर नहीं बिकती । एक ही भाग पर चीजें बिकती हैं । यह नहीं हो सकता कि पहाड़ में जहाँ आमदनी कम हो वहाँ चीजें दुगने मंहगे भाव पर मिलें और कम्बई, दिल्ली में आधी कीमतों पर चीजें मिलें । वही गुड की मेली अहा दो रुपये में मिलती है लेकिन पहाड़ में खार रुपये की मिलती है । तबक, तेल, मूड, कपड़ा आदि जो भी जरूरतियत जिनकी की चीजें हैं सब मंडियों से यहाँ-तहाँ में जाड़ी हैं और हर

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

बीज की कीमत इबोड़ी या दुगुनी हो जाती है। बस इबोड़े में जाती है, बागें भेड़, खच्चर म्यूलगादि की पीठ पर जब उसको ले जाया जाता है तो वह दुगुने में मिलती है। जो इलाका गरीब है, व्यवसाय उपाजन करने का जहा कोई जरिया न हो, कीमते भी दुगुनी हों, उन जगहों के लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी सरकार दे। यह मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है।

ग्राप रोजगार की योजनाएं बना रहे हैं। कृषि प्रोग्राम जो ग्रापने शुरू किया है इसके लिए मैं ग्रापको बधाई देता हूँ। कृषि प्रोग्राम में ऐसे काम हाथ में लिये जाने चाहिए जो प्रोडक्टिव हों, जिन से कोई लाभ हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो खर्चा तो हो रहा है और पैसा भी लोगों को मिल रहा है और अभी कुछ उनका गुजर भी हो रहा है लेकिन अगर प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा तो इससे मनी का मक्युलेशन ज्यादा होगा और कीमते और ज्यादा बढ़ेंगी। जो भी काम कृषि प्रोग्राम में हो रहे हैं प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने वाले काम होने चाहिये प्रोडक्टिव कामों में वह रूपया लगाया जाना चाहिये।

पहाड़ी जिलों और बगरो में एक किलो चीनी एक यूनिट के पीछे दी जाती है जबकि गावों में केवल दो सौ ग्राम ही मिलती है। यह जो अन्तर किया जा रहा है यह समझ में नहीं आता है। चीनी जो कंट्रोल की दुकानों से दी जा रही है पहले भी कहा जा चुका है कि उसका भाव और जो खुले में बिक रही है, उसके भाव में बहुत अन्तर है। इस और ग्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और ग्रापको देखना चाहिये कि दोनों भावों में असन्तुलन अधिक न रहे।

जिन जिन सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज में मैं गया हूँ, जी०डी०आर० में गया हूँ, वहां मैंने देखा है कि सोशलिज्म का मतलब यही होता है कि वहां बैकवर्ड इलाके या बैकवर्ड एरियाज या बैकवर्ड रिजन नाम की चीज नहीं है। लेकिन हमारा देश में ये सब चीजें विद्यमान हैं। अगर

हम सही मार्गों में सोशलिज्म जाना चाहते हैं तो इन चीजों को दूर करने की तरफ हमारा सब से ज्यादा धोर विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि बैकवर्ड रिजन के लिए इस साल के बजट में उन्होंने बहुत कुछ व्यवस्थाएं की हैं। लेकिन वह समुद्र में एक बूंद के समान हैं। अगर ग्राप देखें तो ग्रापको पता चलेगा कि हमारे बजट से इलाके हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। कहीं कहीं तो बारहवीं और तेरहवीं सदी की सभ्यता के दर्शन ग्रापको होंगे और भादमी को बन्दर की तरह जीवन बिताता हुआ ग्राप देखेंगे। ग्रापने थोड़ा बहुत अनुदान दे दिया तो उससे कोई बड़ा ग्रामूल परिवर्तन नहीं आएगा। इसलिए वहां की विशेष समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए ग्रापको डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग करना चाहिये। वही प्लान ग्राप बनाए, डिस्ट्रिक्ट का जो धन है वही डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ग्राप खर्च करे। चूँकि वहां इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है इस वास्ते इण्डस्ट्रीज का जो पैसा ग्राप देते हैं, जहां इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर होता है वहां वह चला जाता है और खर्च हो जाता है। इस वास्ते जब तक ग्राप इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक इण्डस्ट्रीज भी नहीं लग सकेंगी। इसलिए ग्रापको विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जितना भी रुपया ग्राप दे रहे हैं यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान के अन्तर्गत आए और उसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में खर्च किया जाए। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्लानिंग कमिशन में एक सैल बनाया है जो कि वहां के लिए नेफा पैटर्न के करीब करीब वहां की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को और डिबेलेपमेंट स्कीम को चलाएगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी रूपरेखा ऐसी होनी चाहिये जैसी कि पाटस्कर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में बताई गई है। उन्होंने कहा था कि स्काटिस पैटर्न वहां के लिए होना चाहिये जैसा कि नेफा और काश्मीर आदि में है। उसके अन्तर्गत 90 परसेंट तो ब्राड के रूप में, अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाता है और बस परसेंट नोन के रूप में दिया जाता है।



अभी तक जो हमें बहा दिया जा रहा है वह पचास परसेंट घाट के रूप में और पचास परसेंट खोन के रूप में दिया जा रहा है, जब कि काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, असम, नेफा, मेघालय आदि सब को आप 90 और 10 की रेशो में देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन घाट जिलों में, कुमायूँ, गढ़वाल, उत्तराखण्ड, आदि में क्या कसूर किया है कि उनको इतना कम रुपया अनुदान के रूप में दिया जा रहा है जबकि समस्याएँ इन इलाकों की और इलाकों से भी ज्यादा जटिल हैं ?

कुमायूँ यूनिवर्सिटी का केस पिछले दस पन्द्रह साल से लटका हुआ है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार अलीगढ़, इलाहाबाद, बनारस, लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी की तरह की यूनिवर्सिटी जितनी जल्दी हो सके नैनीताल में स्थापित करने की कृपा करे।

ट्राइबल एरियाओं को नारे प्रान्ता में, विहार आदि में रुपया दिया जा रहा है। मेरे एरिया में मसारी, धारबुला, ब्लाक्स को एक रुपया तक इस ग्राण्ट के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं दिया है।

पहाड़ के लोगों के पास अपनी जमीनें नहीं रह गई हैं। तराई के इलाके में पहाड़ के लोगों को आप जमीनें नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हरिजनो, एक्स सर्विसमैन और भूमिहीनो को भी यहाँ जमीनें दी जाएं।

एक्स सर्विसमैन हमारे इलाके में बहुत हैं। वे बहुत तकलीफ की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं उनको और जगह सी तरह की कोई सुविधायें बहा नहीं दी जा रही हैं। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मिनरल रिसोर्सेस अवाह पहाड़ में हैं। उनको एक्सप्लॉइट नहीं किया जा रहा है। अलमोड़ा में जो मैग्नेसाइट माइन्स निकली हैं उनको आपने टाटा को दे दिया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पिब्लीकलिय की मैग्नेसाइट खान को आप पब्लिक सेक्टर में खलाएंगे।

राव साहब ने कहा है कि यहाँ की जैसी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कहीं नहीं मिलती है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सन्नेश्वर और टिहरी डैम की ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

रा-मैटीरियल पहाड़ से मिलते हैं और सब वहाँ से बाहर भेज दिए जाते हैं। कोई कुटीर उद्योग या इण्डस्ट्रीज वहाँ स्थापित नहीं होती हैं जहाँ इनका मैनुफैक्चर किया जाए। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वही इनकी स्थापना हो और फिनिश प्रोडक्ट्स के रूप में इनको बहा में भेजा जाए। इनका स्ट्रक्चर न होने की वजह से सरकार कहती है कि कोई इंडस्ट्री वहाँ नहीं हो सकती है। बिना इण्डस्ट्री के डिवेलेपमेंट भी नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी, बेक्स, रोडज, ट्रांसपोर्ट, रा-मैटीरियल आदि सब की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे ताकि बहा का डिवेलेपमेंट हो सके और लोग अपनी आर्थिक समस्याओं को हल कर सकें और अपने घरों से भाग भाग कर मैदानों में न जाए और अपने पर्वतीय प्रदेशों में ही रहें।

इस एरिया में ज्यादा व्यवसाय मिलिट्री का ही रहा है। आजकल मैलन्यूट्रिशन की वजह से कुछ बच्चे, कद आदि में कमी हो सकती है कि आगे हो। इसलिए वहाँ का मिलिट्री रिक्लूमेंट बहुत घटता जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की नई फौज खड़ी आपको करनी चाहिए, गढ़वाल और कुमायूँ को आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिक्लूमेंट में व्यवस्था देनी चाहिए। जगह देना चाहिए। गरीब लोग हैं, खाना पीना न मिलने की वजह से, मैलन्यूट्रिशन की वजह से अगर बच्चे में कमी आ जाती है या कद छोटा रह जाता है तो इसके लिए जो कुछ छूट हो आपको देनी चाहिये।

फौज में आ कर अच्छे पीछे पदार्थ जब उनको मिलेंगे तो वे अच्छे फौजी बन सकेगे जैसी कि इस इलाके की ट्रेडिशन बहुत अर्थ से रही है।



**SHRI P. M. MENTA (Bhavnagar):** This is the third budget which has been presented to this House by the Government or so-called majority after the 'massive mandate' and what are the realities. Unemployment has been rising at the rate of 26 per cent, if employment exchange figures are correct. It only means that this Government has failed to open new avenues of employment for youngsters who are coming out from the schools and colleges. It also means that they have failed to maintain an enhanced rate of growth. It is obvious from the economic survey that the rate of growth was very low and that the rate of investment was also very low. Prices have risen during 1972-73 by an average of 15-17 per cent. Sir, this is an unprecedented rise after the independence. 15 to 17 per cent rise in prices. It has put the life of the common man in a very miserable condition.

Now, Sir, we have got a pleasing news from the Minister for Companies Affairs that the monopoly has been increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per year. I think this is the reply given yesterday in the other House. After 'garibi hatao slogan' this is the performance of the Government after having the massive mandate of the people and this is the socialism in progress and Garibi Hatao in action. My submission is that it is socialism in reverse and the sooner we get rid of this fraud by the Ruling Party, it will be better for all of us. This is not only the question of speed or pace. One could reconcile oneself if it is only the question of the low speed or pace, but the question is somewhat deeper. Sir, the tragedy is that the economic movement of this country is in directly the opposite direction and this is the un-doing of all that Congress has stood for all these years and what has been achieved under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. So, the question is somewhat deeper. The question is to put the economy on the right track as the whole movement is

in the opposite direction to-day. This is because the economy is based on slogans and cheap political popularity.

Sir, the most disturbing aspect of the Budget is inflationary potential. We have been going through hyper-inflation during the period of new economies practised by the ruling party during the last three years. The promises and assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for holding the price line have proved to be totally hollow. I shall quote from the reply given in the other House on 20th February, 1973—just a few days back—by the hon. Finance Minister:—

"The prices of foodgrains, cereals, wheat, pulses, edible oil, sugar and allied products, fuel, power, light and lubricants, electricity, industrial raw materials, raw cotton, raw jute and mesta, oilseeds chemicals, soda ash, caustic soda, manufactures in intermediate products, cotton yarn, metals, finished products, cotton textiles, iron and steel manufactures, non-metal products and other things have gone high."

This is there in spite of the promises and assurance given by the Finance Minister in this House and outside the House and in spite of the assurances given to the people by the hon. Prime Minister time and again in this country.

The extent of deficit financing mentioned by the Finance Minister also proved to be wrong last year because it was much higher than what the Finance Minister promised it to be. This year also he has presented the budget in a very skillful manner. The deficit is shown to be of the order of Rs. 85 crores. But I am sure the Finance Minister would not be able to limit it to Rs. 80 crores. It would be much higher at the end of the year, causing further inflation and the resultant price rise, which will make the plight of the common man further miserable.

Doubts have been expressed about the claim of Government of a buffer stock of 9.5 million tonnes of food-grain. In fact, the *Economic Survey* refers to the release from Government stock of 4 million tonnes or so during last year. This is a point which requires clarification. The Food Minister has stated in this House more than once that the country has a buffer stock of 9.5 million tonnes. The stock actually released is only 4 million tonnes. This point, although raised by several hon. Members, has not been clarified by the Government. This keeps the people in the dark about the real food position in this country.

There is a systematic decline in food production during the period 1965 to 1971. During the period 1949-1965 the food production went up by 3.7 per cent; but, during the period 1965-66 to 1970-71 it came down to 2.7. So, there is a systematic decline in food production. Neither industrial production, nor agricultural production has gone up and the ultimate result is chaos in the economy.

Government is boasting about the green revolution. But the *Economic Survey* reveals that it was not really a green revolution. The production of foodgrains, pulses and cash crops declined from 1965-66 to 1972-73. Only wheat production has gone up, and that too in three or four States. So though it may appear that the green revolution had taken place, it was only a show created by the government to mislead the people. The summer monsoon failed in many parts of the country because of which there is acute food shortage and famine conditions in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Mysore and some other States. Now Sir, the people of Gujarat are getting only 2½ Kgs. or 3 Kgs. of foodgrains per month per head. How is it possible to live with this small quantity of foodgrains? The purchasing power has been exhausted completely and the people, by and large, are not in a position to purchase food-

grains from open market. During the election, it was said by the hon. Prime Minister—in the State Gujarat—that if they choose the same Government—the Government of the same party it will be easy for both the Governments in the State as well in the Centre to solve the problems of the people and people voted for the ruling party. But, what is the position today?

Sir, there are surplus States in this country. These States are run and ruled by the same party. But, the deficit States are not getting foodgrains from the surplus States. After the events in Andhra and Orissa, this Government has become so weak that they are not in a position to ask the surplus States to send foodgrains to the deficit States. These are the conditions prevailing in this country today. The Centre has lost its control over the States. Gujarat State is trying hard to get foodgrains from the surplus States. But, they have failed so far. The Centre says that 'we have given the directive; what can we do?' This is the kind of relationship between the Centre and the States, of the same ruling party.

The Budget is not based on a fresh outlook. The same old things are continuing. There should be greater resources created from the black money or tax evasion or the new taxes on the richer sections. We see nothing in regard to this, in this Budget. There is no effort on the part of the Government to reduce or curtail the pressure of the black money. This will also result in further rise in price. The tax pattern of the Budget will also, slowly and gradually, increase the burden on the common man. In the month of May and in the subsequent months, people will feel the effect of this Budget.

The failure of the Government to take proper and timely action also results in the deterioration of the economic condition of this country. There are many problems—economic problems—which require immediate attention and prompt action. But

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

this Government has failed so far, in this regard.

The whole country knows about the usefulness and importance of the project of river Narmada. The Expert Commission was appointed and it has submitted its report. Thereafter, the dispute between the four States—Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra—was referred to a Tribunal. After the elections and after the rule of the same party in these four States, the Chief Ministers of the States came to a decision to refer the dispute to the hon. Prime Minister. Now, the dispute is shifted from the Tribunal and is handed over to the hon. Prime Minister.

As reported from time to time, the hon. Prime Minister was to give her decision or award in the month of August, 1972 and the hopes were raised that the laying of the foundation-stone, the foundation ceremony will be performed on the 15th August, 1972. It did not happen. Then, it was said that the decision will be out in the month of December, 1972. It did not happen. Further, it was the expectation that the decision will come in the month of January, 1973. It did not happen. February is over and now we are in the middle of March. But the hon. Prime Minister has not spelt out her decision regarding the dispute over the Narmada Project.

The hon. Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, has time and again said that the decision will come soon. In this House also, he has said it. But I doubt whether the Minister himself knows as to when the Prime Minister will be pleased to spell out her decision. I do not think he is knowing as to when the decision is to come. He is simply giving hopes to the people that the decision will come soon.

I will fail in my duty if I will not give the assessment of the feelings of

the people of Gujarat in regard to this Narmada Project. The inordinate delay in the announcement of the decision by the Prime Minister has created doubts and fears in the minds of the people of Gujarat. They have started thinking that it may go against the interest of Gujarat. If any such thing happens, I warn the Government that the people of Gujarat will not tolerate it and that Gujarat will revolt and retaliate in a peaceful manner. I hope, the Government will not give any chance for such things to happen only because on merits the case of Gujarat in sound.

15 hrs.

Another thing that I would like to point out is the decision about the Atomic Energy station. It was reported that a place has been selected for the purpose in Saurashtra region of Gujarat. But no decision has yet been taken. Delay in taking a decision to establish the Atomic Power station should be a matter of serious concern to the House. As we all know, there is an acute shortage of power prevailing in almost all parts of the country. The production is greatly hampered due to non-availability of power to tube-wells and pumping sets and workers in the factories are losing their wages because of partial closure of industries. Under such circumstances, I fail to understand why the Government is not taking the decision to establish the proposed Atomic Energy Power station in Saurashtra region.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri P. M. Mehta, has been very unkind to us, because I come from Punjab, a surplus State, and he says that surplus States have not come to help Gujarat. But I am sure, out of 5 per cent foodgrains that remains with Punjab rice sellers, out of that quota, Gujarat and other deficit States have been provided foodgrains on a private level also. The Government of India was very kind to give

us clearance and the Punjab Government was liberal in that. We have already given 95 per cent foodgrains to the Government. Out of the 5 per cent remaining with the State for our consumption, we have parted with that and given to deficit States.

Secondly, I do not agree with him when he says that there has been an increase only in the production of wheat, only in a few States. To quote the figures, I would say, in 1970-71, the production of foodgrains in Punjab was 73 lakh tonnes. But in 1971-72, it was 79.20 lakh tonnes. Not only that. Not only we have 9.9 per cent increase in the production of wheat, we have also 33.15 per cent increase in rice. Then, as against 8.9 lakh bales in 1970-71, we have 9.72 lakh bales of cotton also. Similarly, in oilseeds also, we have made quite a good progress. Last year, we could not get the necessary power although it was promised from Satpura and Gujarat. But we still propose to give 80 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. So, he cannot say that there has been an increase only in foodgrains production in Punjab. Similarly, there has been an increase in production of foodgrains in Haryana and other States.

Coming to the Budget, I must agree with Mr. Y. B. Chavan that it is not a mere exercise in balancing revenue and expenditure but it is a major instrument for the realisation of basic social and economic objectives. Faced with a huge deficit of Rs. 550 crores in the current year, and a gap of Rs. 335 crores in the current year between revenue and expenditure, he has proposed new taxes to the tune of Rs. 290 crores, thus reducing the gap to Rs. 85 crores. It is a good thing. In the past, it has been customary that there has been a rise in the level of deficit financing. This is first time that the Finance Minister has thought to bring down the gap so low. I hope, in future also, he will do the needful so that this problem of high prices is solved.

Another good feature of the Budget is that for the first time, the farm income has been linked with other income. It is a bold step on the part of the Finance Minister. He comes from a village and he is a farmer also. There must have been a greater pressure from the farmer lobby as we have witnessed. But he has withstood all that. I must congratulate him on that account.

The strategy of the Finance Minister seems to be to contain the inflationary pressure on our economy, increase in production and the distribution system to be strengthened. In this respect, my submission is that banks can play a very big role. This is an instrument in the hands of the Government. If properly utilised, it can definitely produce good results. The deposits in 31 banks are to the extent of 96 per cent and the advances are to the extent of 95 per cent. You can well imagine the importance of banks in the role that they can play in our economy. Although 5000 branches have been opened since 1969, yet 50 per cent of our areas are still un-banked areas. I hope the Government will look into this.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair]

Apart from this, there are two other priority sectors in which the banks are supposed to play a very important role. The first is agriculture. 75 per cent to 85 per cent of our population depend on agriculture, but we are surprised to see as per the Reserve Bank report that only 2.2 per cent of the deposits of the commercial banks have been devoted to this agricultural sector which is very low. So, this is a situation which I request the Finance Minister he must look into.

On the other side, what we find is that the large-scale sector is enjoying 70 of our deposits, and as com-

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]

pared to this, agriculture gets only 2.2 per cent of the deposits.

The other sector where also the banks have an important role to play is the small scale sector because that is also a priority sector. We find that only Rs. 494 crores are invested in the small scale sector. The small scale sector has a great potential for employment. For every lakh of rupees invested in the small scale sector, we find that 55 people get employment whereas in the large scale sector, for the same investment of one lakh of rupees, only six people get employed. Therefore, the importance of the small scale sector and their role in the economy of the country must be taken into consideration.

The banks are still carrying on with their old conservative policy which is not suited to the present-day needs of our country. They are still security based, that anybody who can offer the security, can get a loan from the bank. But, nowadays, this system must change. The thinking pattern of the Banks must change and loans to the small scale sector should be given on the basis of the technical know-how of the entrepreneur and the viability of the scheme, etc. They must see whether it is export-based industry. They must also see if it is a scheme which is viable. These considerations, the banks must take into consideration so that the small scale sector may play their due role.

The other aspect which the Finance Minister mentioned in his budget speech was the public distribution. This is a very important thing and when we embark upon public distribution, we have to take into consideration two things viz., the procurement about which we are not absolutely sure because when we want procurement, we give targets to the States and sometimes they are achieved and sometimes they are not achieved, while in distribution, when we distribute, we make a definite

commitment. In order to match our commitment, it is very necessary that we have an effective machinery for the procurement of foodgrains. Except in Punjab and Haryana and in one other State, I am not sure whether other States have an efficient procurement system. We have seen in the past that most of the States depend upon the Centre in the matter of foodgrains. Sometimes there is drought, sometimes there is shortage of foodgrains on account of floods and since they can get foodgrains easily from the Centre, they do not have an effective machinery for procurement. So, this is an aspect which must be gone into before we start our distribution system.

Along with procurement it is very necessary that we must have adequate storage capacity. We must improve our storage because this time since the middleman is being eliminated, so, it is natural that we will have to purchase the bulk of the foodgrains and that bulk of foodgrains will come in the months of March, April and May and after that rains will start. We will have short time in which we will have to conduct the heavy purchases and also store the same in our godowns. So, it is very necessary that we must have enough storage capacity to keep our stocks of foodgrains.

Then comes transportation. Generally, we find transport is not available when we require it. There is shortage. The government shall have to plan about it now so that the effective transportation of the foodgrains take places.

With regard to distribution, I must say that you will have to plug loopholes from one area to the other. You will have to have a controlled area by which the foodgrains would not move from one area to the other so that you can mop up the market surpluses.

Now, I come to my own State—Punjab. We have suffered heavy losses in the two wars of 1965 and

1971 and many people had been uprooted in our border areas. A great pressure has been placed on the Punjab Government in the matter of rehabilitation. We have always come to the help of the Union government in the matter of foodgrains and also acting as a sentinal at the border. So, we expect help from you in all our schemes of development. We have not been favoured much. Even we have not been encouraged in the market borrowings which we request you to permit us so that our developmental activities may be accelerated. Even banks have not been kind to us. In Punjab the bank deposits have been of the order of Rs. 255 crores but the banks have only invested to the tune of Rs. 86 crores in Punjab which is far below of what we have. Similarly, in the small savings we have invested quite a bit; also in LIC in the form of dividend we have given a big amount. But LIC is not even coming to our rescue. I would therefore, request you to be kind to Punjab who has always done much for you.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Madam Chairman, regarding the Budget under discussion, though Mr. Y. B. Chavan has presented the Budget to the House, I would hesitate to call it Chavan's budget, because it is so un-Chavan like in its preparation and in its contents. I do not know who were associated with him in planning the Budget and who prepared the approach to the various financial proposals and commitments contained in this budget. Of course, when he speaks he will stoutly rebut that it is his own budget but this budget does not give any credit to a person like Mr. Chavan.

Sir, in the opening speech of the Budget he said that budget is an instrument in the economic planning of the country. Let not be this budget may become an instrument in the political planning to be used against Mr. Chavan at a later date that he was responsible to produce such a

retro-grade budget. I do not want this to be used against a person like Mr. Chavan whose sincerity and devotion to the principles are well known.

Before going into the contents of this one, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the immediate reaction that this Budget received. I am not referring on the various comments made by the Members on this side or that side immediately after the presentation. I am referring to the impact of this Budget on the markets: the share market and the consumers market. If you take the *Economic Times* dated 1st March, even the banner given is 'Market buoyant'. It says the post-Budget buoyancy persists. It says:

"Bombay: Pivotal scripts have gained considerable ground. Century, for instance, has shot up further by Rs. 13 to a high of Rs. 514 on fresh support. Thus the shares have moved up by as much as Rs. 40 or by about 8.5 per cent from the pre-Budget level of Rs. 474. Indian Dyestuff has spurted by Rs. 17.50 to Rs. 307.50 and Standard by Rs. 9. Gwalior Rayon has gained nearly Rs. 2 at Rs. 40.65; National Rayon, Scindia, Great Eastern, Bombay-Burma and Mukand Steel have also registered appreciably gained."

The day after the budget there was a spurt in the prices of Century Rayon and the shares of all the private monopoly houses. Then the *Economic Times* has also stated that the wholesale commodity price index rose from 254.7 to 255.1 mainly due to increase in food articles from 27th Feb., to 1st March. There was a steep rise in the food prices also. Especially if you take rice it shot up from 264.8 to 275.8. Today's issue of *Economic Times* also says that "the buoyancy continues." It says "The share-markets have remained cheerful." Only the common man appears to be mournful after the presentation of the Budget. Therefore, Sir, after the Budget it is very

[Shri Senaniyan]

clear that the big business houses and the stock exchange tycoons felt very much satisfied. It is only the consumer and the common man who has been his hard by the Budget proposals given in this budget. That is why I say it is most un-Chavan like. It has been said in the Budget that the budget is a major instrument for the realisation of basic, social and economic objectives. After 1955 Avadi Session, the socialistic pattern of society became the hallmark of all the policies of the government.

In 1964, at Bhubaneswar we substituted it by democracy and socialism and termed it democratic socialism. We said it is necessary to ensure that the economic development should not result in widening disparities in income and concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Therefore, from 1964 onwards we made it a point to see that concentration of wealth should be curbed so that it does not operate to the common detriment and hamper the meeting out of social justice. The second objective was that disparities in income should be reduced.

This is not a new thing. I came to this House in 1962. In the budget presented that year also it was said that we stand for social justice and for fair distribution of the fruits of planned progress. These slogans have been repeated from 1962 onwards. Whether they wanted to implement it or not, whether they wanted but could not implement it, this has been repeated every year since then.

Let us see how far this has been achieved, from 1964 onwards, after the March from Avadi, after the resolution at Bhubaneswar, after making it a plank in the economic development plan for the country. How far has concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of a chosen few been curbed? The Monopolies

Inquiry Commission went into the question. They took up about 75 big business houses out of which the first 20 were the largest monopolies in the country. Let us compare and see how they have grown in size in these years, from 1963-64 to 1969-70. Tatas have grown from Rs. 418 crores to Rs. 648 crores; Birlas from Rs. 293 crores to Rs. 636 crores, Martin Burns from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 175 crores; Bangurs from Rs. 78 crores to Rs. 139 crores. I will not read all of them but only some—if you take Shri Rams, they have grown from Rs. 55 crores to Rs. 117 crores, Mafatlals have grown from Rs. 46 crores to Rs. 165 crores.

If you take the percentage of increase Birlas have gone up by 117 per cent in 6 years, Sri Rams by 114 percent, Mafatlals have increased their assets by 260 per cent. ICI has increased its assets from Rs. 37 crores to Rs. 112 crores, an increase of 205 per cent.

Thus we see that during these six years for which period statistics are available, after 1964, after the Avadi Congress, after the Bhubaneswar resolution, after our declaration that we are going to curb concentration of wealth, after appointment of the Monopolies Commission, after all these things, monopoly has not been curbed; on the other hand, it is growing like anything, not just by 10 per cent, as was stated in the other House in reply to a question, but by leaps and bounds. Mafatlals have increased their assets in this period from Rs. 46 crores to Rs. 165 crores, more than 260 per cent.

This means two things. We said that we are going to curb concentration of wealth and means of production in the hands of a few. The planned economy and the budget, which is an instrument of it, have not succeeded in curbing concentration of wealth and means of production.

Then let us see how far we have been able to reduce the disparities in income. In 1960-61, nearly two-thirds



of the rural population were below the average annual *per capita* rural consumption level of Rs. 261.2 on all-India basis at that time. It was also found that nearly two-thirds of the urban population, to be exact 64.51 per cent, were below the urban average *per capita* level of consumption of Rs. 359.2. This means that two-thirds of the population, whether they live in rural areas or in urban areas, were below the average level. That means there is a heavy concentration of the incomes with the higher *strata* of the population.

Then, there was an analysis made by the Institute of Techno-economic Studies at Madras, headed by the eminent economist, Dr. B. Natarajan. He made a survey last year about the incidence in Tamil Nadu of taxation, both Central and States. He says, that a study of the incidence of taxation in Tamil Nadu by the Institute reveals that the average *per capita* consumer expenditure is only Rs. 439 in the rural and Rs. 576 in the urban areas, and that both in the urban and the rural areas, 71.8 per cent of the people are having a *per capita* consumption of less than the above average. That means, what was about 66 per cent in 1961 has gone up to 72 per cent or so now; that is, those who are living below this average *per capita* consumption are increasing in population.

Then, the Planning Commission, in its approach to the fifth Plan, has proposed Rs. 40 per mensem as the desirable basic *per capita* expenditure at the current prices. A study of the incidence of taxation reveals that 44 per cent of the samples in the urban population had an average consumer expenditure of Rs. 403 per annum. 71.8 per cent of the samples in the rural population had an average consumer expenditure of Rs. 366 per annum. The total average consumer expenditure for the entire rural population itself amounted to only Rs. 438 per annum, which is less than the figure of Rs. 480 recommended by the Planning Commission.

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Therefore, even this 480 which is the irreducible minimum that has been set by the fifth Plan approach paper has not been reached by the rural population for whom the average comes only to Rs. 438.

So, for the last decade, the concentration of wealth and economic power have not been curbed, and also the disparity in income has not been reduced. The report says that "it clearly shows that during the decade 1961—1971 the poor people in the rural and urban areas have become poorer still." This is very apparent, but why I gave the figures was, this had to be borne by the facts

Now I want to draw the attention of the House to the working of planned economy in the country. The budget, as has been rightly said, is only at part of the planned economy. Whenever you say planning, it involves two things: one is the financial provision that we propose to put in and the second is the physical target that we want to achieve. If you see the fourth Plan, it has been invariably that the financial provisions have been always fulfilled if not overfulfilled. But the physical targets have always fallen short of what we aimed at. For example, in the fourth Plan, resource mobilisation for the Centre, we planned for Rs. 2,100 crores. We hope to fulfil more than Rs. 3,150 crores towards resource mobilisation for the Centre. For market borrowings, it was scheduled only for Rs. 900 crores, but now they have amassed as much as Rs. 1,485 crores. For small savings, they planned for Rs. 750 crores, but they were able to get Rs. 1,050 crores. For deficit financing, in the fourth Plan, they provided only for Rs. 850 crores. But even in the first four years they have crossed Rs. 1,677 crores. Now, this year they have left a gap of Rs. 85 crores. If you add this Rs. 200 crores more on account of Pay Commission award, it may now come to Rs. 285 crores or Rs. 300 crores. Surely it may not be less than of the rural population were below the



[Shri Sezhiyan]

Rs. 300 crores. Last year you had put it at Rs. 242 crores, but it came to Rs. 550 crores. Therefore, this year, this Rs. 350 crores may come to Rs. 500 crores. But even without that, out of the Rs. 850 crores of deficit financing, at the end of four years, you have crossed Rs. 1,800. If you add Rs. 500 crores more, about 250 per cent will be fulfilled as far as deficit financing is concerned.

You planned for a public sector outlay of Rs. 15,900 crores. But it went up to Rs. 18,027 crores in the Fourth Plan. Government always over-fulfil the financial targets by 100 per cent, 200 per cent or even 250 per cent. We targeted for the growth of national income at the rate of 5.6 per cent but achieved only 3.5 per cent. After spending 24,000 crores and after having exceeded the financial targets, and the deficit financing by 250 per cent, this is the result. The country has not been niggardly in paying for the plans. The Government got more than what they wanted. But what did they give in return? The target was 5.6 per cent but they gave only 3.6 growth rate for national income, 62 per cent of the target. It shows that in financial outlays they overfulfilled but in achievements they lagged behind. With an expenditure of over Rs. 24,000 crores, if they could give only 62.5 of the targeted results, it means that Rs. 9,000 crores had just been sunk in, from which due benefit has not accrued to the people.

Let us take food production. Past experience has been three good years, one bad year and one normal year. The rainfall is not a new phenomenon; we knew this. In this background they said they would produce 127 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan but they are now actually limping towards 100 million tonnes. Thanks to the 'fine management' of our steel mills under the able patronage of the hon. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, we have increased our losses from Rs. 4.72 crores to Rs.

45.63 crores and this year we are going to import more than Rs. 200 crores of steel; here too we have exceeded our targets! People suffered but paid the heavy taxes and gave their small savings, people have been co-operative, in fact over-cooperative. But Government have failed in their duty to deliver the goods for which the moneys were taken. Suppose in Tamil Nadu Government do not produce electricity there are hartals and the Ministers are asked to resign. But here they are not producing what they promised to, yet they are sticking to their posts as if they are glued to their seats. They have not delivered the goods as they promised in the Plan. I shall take up the various taxation proposals when we discuss the Finance Bill.

But there is one important aspect about the aggregation of agricultural income for determining the tax of a non-agriculture income. At the outset I want to say that this tax-measure is unconstitutional. You are encroaching on a State subject because under item 82 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, Parliament has power only to levy tax on incomes other than agricultural income. Agricultural income is an exclusively State subject under item 46 of List II and if the Union Legislature were to touch directly or indirectly agricultural income for the purpose of taxation of an income it would be an encroachment on the State subject. I also went through the recommendations made earlier. Government has misled Parliament and the country as far as this aggregation is concerned.

If you take Economic Survey, on page 52 it has been said:

"The States have long complained about the inelasticity of the sources or revenue at their disposal. A Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. N. Raj to examine the feasibility of raising more revenue by taxing agricultural income submitted its report some time ago. The Committee's major

recommendations include the imposition of a graduated levy on operational holdings with a rateable annual value of Rs. 5,000 and above, partial integration of agricultural and non-agricultural incomes and the treatment of family as the basis of assessment not only for the purpose of the recommended levy on agricultural holdings but also for taxation of non-agricultural incomes. The Central Government has remitted to States the Raj Committee's recommendations since their implementation falls within their purview. Suitable action on the recommendations of the Committee would help to bring about a greater measure of equity and elasticity in the tax structure."

I want to know whether the Government has approached the States and why was it brought here without such a consultation. I want a very categorical answer.

This idea was made even in the Report of the Working Group on Central Direct Taxes Administration—Administrative Reforms Commission—January 1968. This was under the Chairmanship of Shri Mahavir Tyagi. They said :

"Till such time as an agreement is reached for amending the Constitution providing for taxation of agricultural income also by the Centre, it appears desirable to make a provision in the Income-tax Act that agricultural income will be included in the total income of a person for the purpose of determining the rate of tax chargeable on his total income excluding agricultural income. We are of the view that such a provision would not affect the Constitution and we would commend to the Government to adopt this course after examining the legal and Constitutional aspect of it. If necessary, a reference may be made to the Attorney-General of India."

Law Commission does not have a bearing as far as the Parliament is concerned. Parliament is concerned with the judicial verdicts of the Supreme Court and the High Courts or the Attorney-General should come here and give his opinion. Therefore I demand before the Finance Bill is taken or during the discussion of the Finance Bill, the Attorney-General should be called before the House and asked to give his opinion, as already recommended. I say that this is very unconstitutional and it goes against the Constitution itself.

If you go through this you will find, that a person with a non-agricultural income of Rs. 6,000 has to pay income tax of Rs. 110/-. The same person will have to pay a tax of Rs. 187 if he has also an agricultural income of Rs. 5,000. In the Finance Bill nowhere it is charged.

If you take Clause 4 of the Income Tax Act, it says:

4(1) "Where any Central Act enacts that income-tax shall be charged for any assessment year at any rate or rates, income-tax at that rate or those rates shall be charged for that year in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act in respect of the total income of the previous year or previous years, as the case may be, of every person."

As long as you do not amend the Income-tax Act to make the total income include agricultural income, this will not be valid. There is only one income.

I invite the attention of the House to an earlier judgment of the Supreme Court which struck down the excess profits tax, where also a slab system was adopted. The Supreme Court said :

"According to the High Court, the Finance Act in providing that additional income-tax should be paid

[Shri Sezhiyan]

upon the accumulated progress of the previous years goes beyond the purpose for which the Central Act is passed every year and cannot stand by itself without the support of section 3 of the Indian Income-tax Act. The High Court held that the Finance Act had misfired because it did not resort to legislation which would have conformed to the object for which the Finance Act was passed every year. What the Finance Act fails to do is to make them 'total income' as so as to take in the rate which is prescribed for the total income in the proviso."

So, unless agricultural income is included in total income, it cannot be charged. Unless the definition of "total income" in the Income-tax Act is amended to include agricultural income also you will not be able to put this aggregation through. Therefore, this is not only unconstitutional, but legally also it has not been well drafted.

The working group on Central Direct Taxes Administration set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission went into this question of inclusion of agricultural income for rate purposes and the report of the working group submitted in 1968 says as follows:

"Our study has revealed that one of the methods adopted for evading income tax is to show taxable income as income from agriculture. Since under the Indian Income-tax Act agricultural income is exempt from taxation this method of segregating large slices of taxes on income by attributing it as income from agriculture has been widely practised particularly by persons running industries requiring agricultural produce as raw material. In their case, the yield from agriculture is inflated and large receipts from manufacture are shown as agricultural income, thereby getting the twin advantage of tax exemption and utilisation of such money for business purposes."

They will buy 150 acres of land. On one acre they will put up their factory. The other 149 acres, they will leave as agricultural land. Whatever income they get from the industry, they will show it as income from agriculture and plough back the money, as the working group has pointed out. Now, we are putting this aggregation on Hindu Undivided Families and individuals but not on companies. Companies are still exempted from this category. The companies can still escape. So the purpose for which the report of the working group has been submitted is defeated. Birlas have got big farms in Hyderabad. In Himachal Pradesh, so many orchards are owned by big industrial houses. They show the profits earned from industry as agricultural income and escape the tax. You may say that there is a flat rate of taxation for companies and therefore we are not including them. But why not have a slab system for companies also? Instead of having a flat rate of 55 or 60 per cent why not categorise the companies also? They have not done it and the companies will continue to escape.

Previously we had an expenditure tax to curb abstentions expenditure. We are hearing so many Ministers are holding lavish marriage parties. If only the expenditure tax had been there this could have been curbed. That Act had not been abolished it had only been suspended. Why not revive that Act? It was suspended in the year 1966 and it has not been revived since then.

The wealth tax was introduced in the year 1957. At the time of its introduction it was applicable to companies also. The companies also had to pay tax at the rate of 5 per cent like the individuals. In 1960 the companies were exempted. Out of the tax of Rs 12 crores Rs 5 crores came from the companies. Yet, they gave exemption to the companies in 1960. Why can you not revoke the suspension and include companies also? When the individuals can pay, why not the

companies? Now at one per cent rate, about 20 crores of tax may be available. If you want to curb the monopolies and prevent concentration of wealth, why not revive the expenditure tax and wealth tax?

Then I want to make a reference to the rags scandal. Under the guise of rags, garments, pull-overs, sweaters and ladies' coats were imported in the country. As against the normal import of rags worth Rs. 3½ crores, last year it amounted to Rs. 6 crores and there was a big scandal. There was a question in Parliament, the CBI went into this question and 25,000 bales were impounded in the Bombay docks. In this connection, I would like to say that this clause needs stricter definition because while it talks of cotton, handloom, silk etc it is silent about woollen.

MR CHAIRMAN. The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN Then, Rs. 125 crores have been allotted for social welfare and Rs. 100 crores for unemployment. What are they going to do with that amount? Nothing is spelt out here. You have to prepare employment schemes which will generate work and absorb the unemployed people. If you simply say that you have allotted Rs. 100 crores and you are going to provide employment for 5 lakhs of people, will it mean that you will equally divide this amount of Rs. 100 crores for 5 lakhs people? Unless you have got schemes, this provision will not help you in any way.

Then there is a provision of Rs. 125 crores for education and health. When there are departments for Education and Health, why should there be a separate provision here?

Then, there is a provision of Rs. 150 crores for advance work of the Fifth Plan. This is a novel idea. Previously we never allotted any amount for advance work on a succeeding Five Year Plan, Planning is continuous.

Every Plan is an advance work for the succeeding Plan. What is the fun of allotting Rs. 150 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan, when the Fourth Five Year Plan is not yet over?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा)

सभापति महोदया, वर्तमान समय में जिस समय यह बजट पेश किया गया है, यह मही है कि भारतीय इतिहास एक नाजुक स्थिति में गुजर रहा है। हमारे सामने बहुत सारी परिस्थितियाँ हैं और मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि देश में महंगाई है, बेकारी है, भ्रष्टाचार है, लाचारी है, विरोधाभास है। लेकिन उनका मुकाबिला शोरगुल से हम नहीं कर सकते जैसा कि विरोधी दल बग़वर् किया करते हैं। किसी भी समस्या के हल के लिए आवश्यक है कि हम मिलजुल कर बैठें, सोचें समझें, तब हम उस का कोई निदान निकाल सकते हैं। लेकिन सदन में जहाँ पर कि हमारे भारत के 55 करोड़ लोगों के प्रतिनिधि बैठे रहते हैं यह बहुत ही प्रशासनीय लगता है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई यह कांशिश करते हैं कि तथ्यों से दूर जा कर सत्य से झगड़ कर केवल शोरगुल का नज़ाग पेश करते रहे और उस में हम हल ढूँढ़ते रहे जो कि कभी भी नहीं हो सकता है। अगर शोरगुल से कोई हल निकलने वाला हो तो हम भी उस में शामिल हो जायें। लेकिन उस से कोई हल नहीं निकलने वाला है। इसलिए मैं अब से पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि शोरगुल की राजनीति बन्द होनी चाहिए और तथ्यों की, सत्यो की और वास्तविकताओं की राजनीति में इस बजट पर विचार होना चाहिए।

मैं बड़े ही आदर के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की आज यह नाजुक स्थिति क्यों है? देश की नाजुक स्थिति इसलिए है कि विगत 25 वर्षों में हम ने सब कुछ किया लेकिन गांधी जी को भूल गये। हम गांधी जी को भूल गए जिन के सीने पर इस देश ने गोली चलाई थी, लेकिन उस खून को हम

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

भूल गए और जिन लोगों ने उन पर काले धब्बे लगाए थे, गोली चलाई थी, वह इस समय जनता में थिरकते नजर आते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि भ्रष्टाचार को हम समाप्त करें। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि चोरी और फरेबी का गला हम थोंट दें। तब हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

बड़े आदर के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ग्लास की चकाचौंध में हम मर्यादाओं को भूल गए हैं। पिछले 25 वर्षों में भारत ने गांधी जी को छोड़ा है। सरकार को गांधी जी की जरूरत नहीं है और जनता को भी गांधी जी को याद करने की फुर्सत नहीं है। सरकार सोचती है कि अगर हम ने गांधीवाद को अपनाया तो हमारी बिलासिता समाप्त हो जाएगी और नेता सोचते हैं कि अगर हमने गांधीवाद की दुहाई दी तो उसकी शव परीक्षा में हम ही कहीं भस्म न हो जाएं। अगर हमने अपने देश की वास्तविकता की ओर ध्यान दिया होता, गांधी जी ने जो कहा था उस पर ध्यान दिया होता तो आज 25 साल में मैं ऐसा विश्वास करता हूं कि देश सही रास्ते पर चल कर मंजिल तक पहुंच सकता था। गांधी जी ने 26 मार्च 1931 को यंग इण्डिया में लिखा था :

मेरे सपने का स्वराज्य तो गरीबों का स्वराज्य होगा। जीवन की जिन आवश्यकताओं का उपभोग राजा और अमीर लोग करते हैं वही तुम्हें भी सुलभ होनी चाहियें। इस में फर्क के लिए स्थान नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि हमारे पास उनके जैसे महल होने चाहियें। सुखी जीवन के लिए महलों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं....

शायद सदन भी सुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा करेगा... हमारे समाजवाद का सपना और हमारे समाजवाद की आस्था उस दिन

कैद हो गई जिस दिन हमारे राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रपति-भवन में चले गए। उसकी जगह पर अगर वह किसी झोंपड़े में गए होते, किसी छोटे मकान में गए होते तो हमारा समाजवाद जीवित रहता। अभी जो कैबिनेट का विस्तार हुआ, एक कैबिनेट मंत्री ने ऐलान किया कि वह बैस्टर्न कोर्ट के एक कमरे में रहेंगे। हमारा कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर एक कमरे में रह कर कार्य संचालन करेगा, जिस दिन मैंने यह सुना उस दिन मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि अभी भी जीवित आस्थाओं और विश्वासों की राजनीति इस देश में कायम है। गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था? कहा था कि गरीबों को अपनाओ। वह हरिजन वस्ती में रहते थे बिस्ती पहन कर रहते थे। उस समय के एक कवि ने उनके बारे में कहा था :

छोटी सी लंगोटी एक, बोटी भर मांस लिए  
चालीस करोड़ भारतीयता की धातों है।  
भारत के भाग्य भानु कर्मवीर गांधी,  
तेरे एक हाथ गत पर हजार हाथ छातों है।

आज हमने उसको भुला दिया। पश्चात्य की रंगीनी में, पश्चिम का अनुकरण करने में हमने बहुत कुछ अपने को बिसर दिया। भारतीयता जब तक हमारी नहीं रहेगी भाषा में, पहनाव में, बनाव में, योजनाओं में, तब तक हमारा देश मंजिल तक नहीं पहुंच सकता।

इस के बावजूद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बजट पेश किया गया है यह एक सर्व-सुलभ बजट है। आज की परिस्थितियों में इस से उम्दा बजट नहीं हो सकता था। आज की जो स्थिति है हमारी, उस में मजबूरियां और लाचारियां हैं हमारे पिछले इतिहास से और उन को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत ही सर्व-सुलभ बजट पेश किया गया है। लेकिन उस में कुछ संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। सिंचाई और रोजगार के साधन उस में बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए। रोजगार के लिए आप ने कहा कि 5 लाख व्यक्तियों के

लिए साधन मँहैया करेंगे। लेकिन आज आप जब तक 50 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने का साधन मँहैया नहीं करते तब तक समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात एक मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज एक इस तरह की परिस्थिति चल गई है कि सिक मिल्स ले लो। यह कवाडबाना ले कर आता अपना रोजगार कब तक चलाते रहेंगे? मेरा निवेदन है कि नये उद्योग धन्धे आप स्थापित कीजिए और जो लोग पुराने उद्योग धन्धे में लगे हुए हैं उन को वगैरह काम करने दीजिए। आप अपना पैसा क्यों उस मालवे में बर्बाद करने है? उन को ले कर उन्हें सुधारने सुधारते ही हमारा करोड़ों रुपया चला जाता है। उस रुपये में आप नये उद्योग धन्धे बनाइए। सिक मिल्स पर अपना करोड़ों रुपया आप मत बर्बाद कीजिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि समस्या 2900 शहरों की नहीं है। भारत की समस्या 5 लाख गावों की समस्या है जहाँ 80 प्रतिशत जनता रहती है। जब भी बजट बनता है, बड़े ही आदर के साथ मैं कहता चला हूँ सरकार स, आपन माननीय सदस्यों से और हमारे सामने ध्यामनन्दन बाबू और मेसियान साहब जैसे विश्व सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, उन से कहता चला हूँ कि हम में से कोई भी शायद ईमानदारी के साथ 80 प्रतिशत जनता को बात नहीं सोचता जो उन देहातों में है। हम बराबर साचते हैं 5 परसेंट, 10 परसेंट और 15 परसेंट की बात। नतीजा यह है कि देश जहाँ है वही रहता है, आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है। होना यह चाहिए कि जब बजट प्रस्तुत होता है, बजट पर जब डिस्कशन होने लगे तो हमारा दस दिन के लिए लोक सभा को बन्द कर के सब सदस्यों को देहात में भेजा जाय। वहाँ की समस्याओं को देख कर और पढ़ कर वह आए तब उन बातों को यहाँ रखे।

मैं आकड़ों के जंजाल में नहीं पड़ना चाहता कि आकड़े देख कर सबन को गुमराह करूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि आकड़े दे कर सबन

का वक्ता बरबाद करूँ। आकड़ों पर मेरा कोई दिग्गम नहीं है। लेकिन उन आकड़ों में काम नहीं चलेगा। आकड़े कटते हैं— यहाँ की 60 प्रतिशत जनता गर्राई की लाटन से नीचे है। लेकिन मैं जरा से पैदा हुआ हूँ, जब से होश सम्भाला, जब से आजादी आई, उस समय से कोई दूसरी तस्वीर देखता हूँ। जिस समय मैं बचपन में देहात में रहता था, उस समय वहाँ केवल तीन मकान पक्के थे, लेकिन आज कोई भी मकान बनता है तो पक्का मकान बनता है। मेरे गाव में 40 मकान पक्के हो गये हैं। पहले लोग केवल एक लूमी लपेट कर, गजी पहन कर रह जाते थे, लेकिन आज यही लोग, पहले गजी पहनेंगे गजी के ऊपर कुर्ता, कुर्ते के ऊपर बण्डी और बण्डी के ऊपर टोरी पहनकर तब निरुत्तरे हैं। आखिर उन के पान साधन मुठैया नहीं होता तो कहा से पढ़ने? पहले गाव में लेकर गया तक 50 मीन पैदल चले जाते थे, आज बिना बस या टैक्सी के नहीं जाते हैं। अगर साधन नहीं बढ़े है तो किंग पांग ऐसा रहत है।

16 hrs.

इन चिये मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि भारत में कोई तरक्की हो रही हुई है। सननाया, मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश बड़ा है, उस की रफ्तार भी बड़ा है, समस्याएँ भी बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। हम रास्ता निकालना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इतना कण्ट्रोलिंग पथ है कि खरोच लग ही जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि इधर बजट पेश होता है, कर भार बढ़ते हैं, उधर गालियाँ भी बढ़ जाती हैं। जिन चीजों पर कर नहीं बढ़ने हैं, लेकिन देहातों और कस्बों में व्यापारी लोग तमाम चीजों के दाम बढ़ा देने हैं। एक किस्म के कपड़े पर कर बढ़ा, लेकिन देहात और कस्बों में व्यापारी लोग हर कपड़े के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं। जिस दिन यहाँ 8 पैसे पैट्रोल पर बढ़े, लोगों ने हर जगह 9 पैसे बढ़ा दिये। मैं

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

बजट के दिन तारीख 28 को चला जा रहा था, पेट्रोल भरवाने गया तो उसी समय पेट्रोल वाले ने 9 पैसे के हिमाव से अधिक चार्ज कर लिया। एक स्कूटर वाले ने भी भरवाया, उस ने कहा—ज्यादा क्यों ले रहे हो, तो उत्तर मिला—हम से क्या पूछने हो, चव्हाण साहब से पूछो—ये बाने होने लगी हैं।

मैं आप के सामने इस समय कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ—मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति भवन पर 50 लाख रुपये खर्च होता है, इस में कटौती होनी चाहिए, अगर कटौती की शुरूआत वही से हो, सिम्पलीमिटी की शुरूआत वही से हो, तो नीचे आप-से-आप उस का असर पड़ेगा।

सब चीजों के कर बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन शराब के क्यों नहीं बढ़ाये गये। क्या इस लिये कि शराब आजकल ग्राम-फहम चीज हो गई है। क्लबों और पार्टियों में उस के बिना काम नहीं चलता, पानी की जगह लोग उसी का व्यवहार करते हैं, इस लिये नहीं बढ़ाया गया।

पेट्रोल पर जो कर लगाया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। इस लिये कि हम अगर 8 पैसे बढ़ाते हैं तो बस वाले एक रुपये की वृद्धि कर देते हैं।

बजट के मूल उद्देश्यों का मुझे अब तक पता नहीं चल सका है। मूलभूत उद्देश्य कहा है। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बात अपने क्षेत्र की कह दूँ। जब जनता ने मुझे अपना प्रतिनिधि बना कर भेजा है तो उस ने मुझ से कुछ आशाएँ की थी . . . .

सभापति महोदय : समय समाप्त हो गया है अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं आप की आज्ञा के अनुसार समाप्त करता हूँ, मेरे प्वाइन्ट्स तो धरे ही रह गये। केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—इस बजट में, माननीय, यह पता नहीं चलता है कि यह किधर जाने का बजट है। पूर्व, पश्चिम, उत्तर या दक्षिण किधर जायगा। जब हम लोग अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो इनसे सवालनात हम से पूछे जाते हैं, जिन का कोई हल नहीं निकलता। इस लिये आप से अनुरोध है कि कम से कम कपड़े और पेट्रोल पर मे कर माफ होना ही चाहिए। बगला कर टिकट पर से तो आपने हटा लिया है, लेकिन विमान यात्रा पर अभी तक लगा हुआ है। सब के साथ एक तरह का व्यवहार होना चाहिए। आप ने आधी बात भी मुझे नहीं बहने दी, फिर भी जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं उन की ओर ही सरकार का ध्यान चला जाय तो मैं अपने आप को बड़ा भाग्यशाली समझूँगा।

\*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli) Madam Chairman, at the very outset I would categorically say that the Budget of 1973-74 does not contain the objectives of industrial development and social justice. I am constrained to make this remark because the direct taxes levied in this Budget will yield only Rs. 18 crores. It is common knowledge that the monopolists have a grip on Indian economy and these monopolists have been left free in this Budget.

In its interim report, the Wanchoo Committee recommended demonitisation as the only means for eradicating the evil of black money. The Government of India have not accepted this recommendation and refuse to demonitise notes of higher denomination. The Government have also not implemented the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee that there should be no cash transaction beyond Rs. 5000. While this Government shiver in their pants at the mere mention of the monopolists, they do not hesitate to attack



the poor and the down-trodden with the instrument of taxation. Instead of taking concrete steps for implementing their oft-repeated slogan of GARIBI HATO, this Government seem to be intent on perpetuating poverty by imposing taxes indiscriminately on the poor people. Even the saving cream has been taxed which will inevitably force the people to become hippies. By taxing heavily the ever-silver, I mean the stainless steel, the Government will be converting the stainless steel into pure silver. The petroleum products have been taxed, which will naturally enhance the bus fares for the poor, people whose only cheap mode of conveyance is the bus. The agriculturists will also be hard hit because the operation cost of their pump-sets will go up.

Madam, there are three main reasons for the steep rise in prices under which the poor people are being crushed. Firstly, the Government have increased the excise duty and the customs duty to the extent of Rs 118 crores and Rs. 156 crores respectively totalling Rs 274 crores. Secondly, if you include the financial burden as a result of Third Pay Commission's report, there is definitely going to be a deficit of Rs. 285 crores. The Government will naturally take to the easiest path of printing notes to cover this huge deficit. Even now the printing of currency notes has gone up by 14 per cent. I need not point out that further printing of notes will enable the inflation to gallop at a much faster rate. Thirdly, our economy is basically a capitalistic one. Now that the dollar has fallen in the international monetary world and that the sterling which is closely linked up with dollar is also trying to find its feet, whether the Government accept it or not, the value of rupee has gone down by 10 per cent. The official devaluation of rupee is round the corner. These three reasons contribute greatly to the price spiral in our country and this has taken the life of our people to the brink of destruction.

We cannot also be proud of the fact that an additional sum of Rs. 220 crores has been allocated for planned development. In 1972-73 the capital outlay of our Plan development showed an increase of 22 per cent, but this year's budget will lead to the increase of just 10 per cent. Since the Government have not taken into account the 1972-73 price level while framing the budget, this increase will be just notional. Secondly, if you take into account the taxes and duties levied on steel ingots and iron and steel products, the allocation of Rs. 220 crores will be swallowed by the rise in prices of these products.

The revenue from direct taxes levied this year will be just Rs. 18 crores. The Government do not want to antagonise the rich people. It is regrettable that the taxes levied are also not collected in right earnest. For example, J.J.K. Sundararajan and his brothers of Komarapalayam in Tamil Nadu formed an Association of Persons on 1-4-1963, which they closed down on 31-3-1964. They submitted a settlement petition to the Income-tax Commissioner of Madras giving the details of business which this unit did. They have reported that through assistance given to Messrs Ravi and Co., Bhavani and to such other 10 units for exporting goods they earned a commission of Rs. 11.35 lakhs. In order to avail of tax concessions given under Clause 68 of the Finance Act 1 of 1965, they filed this petition secretly in 1966. Under Section 143 of the Income-tax Act, this became an evidence as they wanted to avail of the tax concession. Therefore, they paid a tax of 60 per cent on Rs. 10.15 lakhs only.

They retained the balance of Rs. 1.20 lakhs on the ground that they had to pay sales tax on the business transacted by the ten units which took the financial assistance from them. They did not pay the sales tax also. If they were to earn a commission of Rs. 11.35 lakhs you can imagine how much investment they should have



[Shri S. A. Muruganathan]

made But the authorities did not take care to enquire about that. The incometax on this amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs will come to Rs. 85,000 and if under Section 271(1)(c) 100 per cent penalty is levied for non-payment of tax it will come to another Rs. 85,000. These brothers did not stop here. They showed the incometax of 60 per cent in the accounts of their partners, Sundaram Mills and Angapen Chettiar for the period 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1962. Is it not surprising that they were able to show the payment of incometax of the Association formed on 1-4-1963 in somebody's account for the period ended 31-3-1962? While they did not utilise the sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for payment of sales tax, they did not show this amount in wealth tax accounts also from 31-3-1968 to 31-3-1972. Under Section 18(1)(c) of Wealth Tax Act, if they had been levied penalty at the rate of 200 per cent for evasion of wealth tax, the Government would have got Rs. 19.20 lakhs. Similarly, during the period 1961 to 1964, one Komarapalayam Colombo Stores exported goods to Ceylon and Singapore to the value of Rs. 17,04,183.79. During the end of 1964, they were to receive Rs. 6,81,367.50 from these countries. They did not reveal these dues in their wealth-tax accounts from 1964-72. The Government would have been able to collect Rs. 1,22,54,000 if they had levied penalty of 200 per cent for evasion of wealth tax for eight years. But the Government failed to do this. To give a classic example of the working of nationalised banks, one Indian Leather Export Corporation Ltd., Madras, of which Shri Nagappa Chettiyar is the Chairman who has received a presidential award also, had the facility of packing credit to the tune of Rs. 4.5 crores with Punjab National Bank and Central Bank and this firm exported upto 31-3-1970 to the tune of Rs. 4.5 crores. This firm had to get back from their foreign customers a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores. Though the Reserve Bank gave permission to start

a subsidiary of this firm in London for selling leather there, this firm started a separate independent company in London by name 'Indian Overseas Leather Trading Corporation Ltd.' Without repatriating the profits to India, some more branches were opened in other European countries. I would request the Government to make a thorough probe in the affairs of this company.

In October last year the Government announced a scheme of protection for the match manufacturing industry. This scheme has not yet been implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Your time is over now.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Only one minute more. Since the Nasik Press is over worked with printing of notes for Bangla Desh, the Government should direct the Combarore Government Press to print the labels and introduce the Bund roll system for the match industry at the earliest.

Before I conclude, I would just refer to the plight of Incometax Officers who have reached their present position after serving the Department for two decades and more. From 1961 onwards most of these departmental Class I promotees have not yet been confirmed. The recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee that these...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other Members. Please sit down. Mrs. Subhadra Joshi.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Officers must be given weightage of 18 months over the direct recruits has also not been implemented. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Finance that the Departmental Class I Promotee Incometax Officers must be confirmed immediately and the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee regarding the weightage of 18 months in their case must be implemented.

असरी सुभद्रा जोशो (चादनी चौक)  
सभानेवी महोदया, बजट पर दो दिन से बहम हो रही है और जैसा दूसरे सदस्या ने कहा, मैं भी यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिन मुश्किल हालात में बजट पेश किया गया है उसमें थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन के लिए चाहे हम लोग राय दे पर उससे और ज्यादा वित्त मंत्री नहीं कर सकते थे। जो देश के नाजुक हालात हैं उनसे हम बाकिल है। चीजों की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं, खुराक की कमी भी इस समय बहुत है और बाकी चीजों का प्रोडक्शन भी कम है।

16 14 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

तो कोशिश अगर वित्त मंत्री जी यह करें कि सबसे पहले प्रोडक्शन बढ़ें तो उसमें कुछ अनुचित नहीं होगा। उसी को सामने रखकर ऐसा मालूम होना है वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर पर कर नहीं लगाया है और कोशिश इस बात की है कि हमारे देश के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कारखाने खुल सकें और इसमें लिए उनका उत्साहित किया जाये। इसीलिए उन पर कर नहीं लगाय गये हैं। तो पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में जो कारखाने ज्यादा खुलें उनके लिए उन्होंने जो इन्सेंटिव दिए हैं उस कदम के लिए मैं उनको बधाई देती हूँ और आशा करती हूँ कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में कारखाने खुलेंगे और वहाँ की हालत भी सुधरेगी तथा वहाँ के आदमियों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। यह जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए इन्सेंटिव दिया गया है और उसके लिए जो वातावरण वित्त मंत्री जी ने बनाने की कोशिश की है उसी के लिए मैं ने उनको बधाई दी है।

जो कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर पर कर नहीं लगाया गया तो फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स ऐंड इन्डस्ट्री के जो चेयरमैन हैं श्री मदन मोहन मंगलदास उन्होंने इस बजट की प्रशंसा की। पहले तो बाहिर हैं उनकी प्रशंसा सुनकर

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ न कुछ बजट में गलती हो गई है जिससे वे लोग इस बजट की प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं, उसमें गरीब आदमियों का रिफ्लेक्शन कुछ बिगड़ जाता है फिर भी मैं सोचती हूँ अगर इससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाय और लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके तो चरित्र उन्होंने इसकी प्रशंसा कर दी है इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करना चाहती हूँ। मैं उनमें से नहीं हूँ जो इस बात में विश्वास करते हैं कि पड़ोसी की दीवार गिने चाहे उसके साथ मेरा मकान ही क्यों न गिर जाये। इस प्रकार की मेरी भावना नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं यह नहीं कहूँगी कि हर कीमत पर बड़े कारखानों को खत्म किया जाये चाहे उससे देश में उत्पादन का भट्ठा ही बैठ जाये। पर एक बात मैं वित्त मंत्री जी में कहना चाहूँगी कि जो छूट इस बार दी है वह कोई मुस्तकिल छूट न हो जाये बल्कि आखिरी बार उनका यह छूट मिलनी चाहिए। यदि वे अभी भी उत्पादन न बढ़ाये, इतनी बड़ी छूट दन व बाद भी सामाजिक न्याय और आदर्श पूरा न करें तो मैं प्रार्थना करूँगी जिस तरह मैं अनाज का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया है उन्हीं तरह से इस बिस्म के और व्यापारों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

यह सही बात है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बार डायरेक्ट टैक्स नहीं लगाये पर मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि जो बार लगे हुए हैं, जिनकी बसूली नहीं आती है पहले उनकी बहुत मछली से बसूली करने की कोशिश करें। मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि हमारी जो बसूली की मशीनरी है वह अक्सर छोटे छोटे आदमियों के पीछे लगी रहती है, उन लोगों के पीछे लगी रहती है जहाँ टैक्स देने में देर भी नहीं होती है और जहाँ चोरी करने की कोशिश भी कम होती है। लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं जिनको लाखों रुपया देना होता है उनके पीछे वे अपनी एनर्जी कम लगाते हैं। तो मैं प्रार्थना

[श्रीमति सुभद्रा जोशी]

कहेंगी कि मंत्री महोदय अपने विभाग को इस बात की हिदायत करें कि पहले उन लोगों से कर की वसूली करे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उन लोगों पर जो इनकम टैक्स होता है वह नहीं देते हैं, जो कर्ज लेते हैं वह नहीं देते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे आदमी हैं उनके यहाँ एक दो दिन में ही बिजली पानी का टैक्स न देते पर बिजली और पानी का कनेक्शन काट दिया जाता है। उनका टेलीफोन कनेक्शन भी काट दिया जाता है। फिर उन लोगों पर लाखों करोड़ों का बकाया कैसे हो जाता है जिसकी वसूली नहीं की जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगी जो टैक्स उन लोगों में वसूल करना बाकी है उनको पहले वसूल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इस बार कुछ चीजों पर, छोटी छोटी चीजों पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है उसके लिए वित्त मंत्री को बधाई है। मैं तो अच्छा नहीं मालूम हुआ जब विजली की घरेलू चीजों पर टैक्स लगाया गया क्योंकि जो कन लजरी की चीजें थी वह आज नैसेमिटीज होनी चली जा रही है। फिर भी उन चीजों को प्रभा बहुत कम लोग सम्भाल करते हैं, चाहे वह रेफ्रिजरेटर हो या कोई दूसरी चीज हो बाकी देश तो अभी मटे के का पानी ही पीता है। इसलिए उन पर टैक्स का असर नहीं पड़ा यह एक अच्छी बात इस बजट में हुई है। फिर भी हमने देखा चारों तरफ से आबाज आने लगी कि बाकी चीजों की कीमत भी बढ़ने लगी है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ गांधी ध्यान रखें उन सेक्शन का, उन लोगों का जोकि ग्राम लोगों की सुविधा का फायदा उठाते हैं और लोगों को भूखे मारने का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

इसी तरह से जो फूड ग्रेन्स का टैक ओवर किया, अनाज का व्यापार उसके लिए भी मैं वित्त मंत्री को बधाई देती हूँ। साथ ही साथ एक निर्णय देना चाहती हूँ अक्सर जब कोई

चीज लेने की बात होती है तो जनता में एक सिखाया हुआ वहम होता है कि सरकार ने टैक ओवर कर लिया है इसलिए इसका मुकसान भी हमको नहीं होने वाला है। यह सही बात है कुछ लोगों का उनमें मुकसान होने की बात हो सकती है। जनता के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने के लिए, जनता की रक्षा करने के लिए कदम उठाया गया है पर फूड ग्रेन्स का मामला ऐसा है जिसके लिए बहुत एहतियात में मशीनरी बननी चाहिए और उनमें किसी किसम की लापरवाही नहीं होनी चाहिए। जिन लोगों का इसमें विश्वास नहीं है, उन्हें वह दफ्तर के अन्दर काम करते हैं या बाहर हैं, मेहरबानी करके उनको इन काम में दूर रखिए क्योंकि अगर इसमें जग सी भी गलती हुई तो लोगों की जिन्दगी और मृत का साबल पैदा हो जायगा। मैं यह भी अजें करना चाहती हूँ वित्त मंत्री मैं कि छोटे छोटे मुलाजिमों का काम करते थे उनको अगर किसी तरह का मुकसान हो या किसी तरह से उनके बेरोजगार होने का खतरा हो तो इसके साथ साथ उन लोगों की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार को अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी अजें करना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में स्लम्स के लिए, मकानों के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है मेरा खयाल है वह बहुत कम है। कम से कम दिल्ली जो हमारी राजधानी है उसके एक नमूना अपने सामने हम रखें। यहाँ पर लोग ऐसे स्लम्स में रहते हैं जहाँ वर्षों से कोई भरम्मत नहीं हुई है। चाहे इबेकुई प्रोपर्टी थी, उस के बाद कार-पोरेशन को प्रोपर्टी हो गई, पर आज तक लावारिस पड़ी है उस के लिए कुछ सोच विचार होना चाहिए और उन को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए दिल्ली में कोई दूसरी मशीनरी होनी चाहिए। अभी तक उस के लिए कोई उचित मशीनरी नहीं बनी है। इन का कुछ उपयोग होना चाहिए। साथ ही जो लोव प्रोपर्टियों में रहते हैं उन के लिये भी कुछ करना चाहिए।

फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, मेरे खयाल से जब कोई चीज पास हो जाये और यह तय हो जाय कि उस पर इनका खर्च इस काम में करना है, वह है पब्लिक सेक्टर का कारबाना हो, चाहे कोई और हो, उस के बाद उन लोगों को ज्यादा आज्ञा दो देशों वादिए ताकि वह उस का ठीक से इस्तेमाल कर सके और हर स्टेज पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का दखन कान कर के देखे कि आयदा उन से उत्पादन मे मदद मिलती है या नहीं।

वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि यह सरकार सामाजिक न्याय और आत्म निर्भरता के साथ तेजा में आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए पूरी तरह वचनबद्ध है। लेकिन हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे मत्व हैं जो इस सिस्म के विचार के भी बिनाफ हैं और आत्म निर्भरता के भी बिनाफ हैं और अधिक विकास के दुश्मन भी हैं। ये तमाम खराब वित्त मंत्री के तब पूरे हांगे जब देश में अमन और शान्ति रहेगी। पर मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इन तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि अभी कुछ हद तक कागपुर में जनसभ की माँटिंग हुई और वहाँ सब लोगों का यह प्रार्थना बना कि जिन तरह भी हो देश में ऊँचमबाजा ज्यादा से ज्यादा को जाय। जो पहले एक मजदूर केन्द्र बनाने के खयाल देखते थे वे अब इस बात पर आ गये हैं कि मूँचे छोटे कर दिये जाए, कहीं धर्म के नाम पर तो कहीं भावा के नाम पर ऊँचम मचाने के प्रोत्साहन बन रहे हैं? हम हमेशा से कहते रहे हैं कि इन सब ऊँचमबाजा के पाठों और ०.००० का हाथ रहता है, पर सरकार ने उस को कमी नहीं माना। आज तो सरकार ने भी कहा है कि आन्ध्र में ऐसे ही तत्व गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि वह होम मिनिस्टर से दखलस्त करें कि यह जो पाबन्दी लगाने का कानून बना है उस का इस्तेमाल कर के जो देश में ऊँचम मचाने वाले तत्व हैं उन पर पाबन्दी लगाये और देश में शान्ति कायम करे। तभी उन के स्वतन्त्र पूर्ण होंगे, अन्यथा पूरे नहीं होंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि देश के लोगों को सो. आई. ए. से होशियार रहना चाहिए, और उन्होंने कहा मैं देश के लोगों को कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। देश को जनता ने कोशिश स्वीकार कर लिया, होशियार हो गयी। पर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगी कि वह होम मिनिस्टर से कहें कि जो सो. आई. ए. के ऐजेंट भारत में हर कीमत पर गड़बड़ कर के हमारा प्लान को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, उन को राकन के लिए वह फारन कदम उठाये। यहाँ मेरी वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है।

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish I could have said something to encourage the Finance Minister in the exercise that he has just undertaken. But I find that it is very difficult to find any virtue in the budget whatever, except to label it as something that has spared all his friends and punished all his enemies.

If I was to give you a very quick summary of the budget, I would say that the people of India have contributed to this Government something like Rs. 7,600 crores which the Finance Minister in his wisdom has dissipated by giving something like Rs. 2,700 crores to government servants; this figure that I am giving is after the Pay Commission report will be out. It is approximately a third of the amount—all to non-productive pen-pushers. About Rs. 1,600 crores have been consumed by defence against which the people will get security but nothing else out of it. Rs. 300 crores are specially earmarked for Bangladesh and Kashmir and other such schemes of the Government of India. About Rs. 300 crores, more or less, provide notes which cannot be considered as being of benefit to the people, about Rs. 200 crores will be spent on Mrs. Gandhi's secret service to keep her in good health, making in all something like Rs. 5,100 crores, leaving about Rs. 2,500 crores which the people will get back again in the shape

[Sbri Piloo Mody]

of some benefit from the Government after having contributed Rs. 7,600 crores to the Government:

This is the attitude with which one should look at the budget as to how much the people are getting by way of return after having contributed so much to it. Unfortunately, even in this Rs. 2,500 crores, there is a question mark. In my opinion at least Rs. 500 crores or more will be spirited away in one fashion or the other by the ruling party, leaving less than Rs. 2,000 crores for the people by way of return.

Sir, I cannot appeal to the intelligence of the Finance Minister,—because he is in the habit of saying that we think differently, one of us is supposed to be outmoded and the other is supposed to be radical whatever that means—let me at least touch his heart. I would like, therefore, to read a little bit of an editorial I had picked up on hungry children. It says that a survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, last November has come to a tragical conclusion about under-nourishment among children. According to them, “at least 60 per cent of the children in this country suffer from nutritional anaemia, 50 per cent of the 100 million children between the ages of one to six suffer from protein calorie malnutrition in one form or another. The consequences of such under-nourishment are tragic for their physical and mental growth. Since the brain reaches 80 to 90 per cent of its full weight by the age of four, and the amount of damage in the case of under-nourished children can be easily assessed. This apart, it is estimated that nearly 25 million children may go blind because of vitamin A deficiency”.

This is a report from a research organisation of which we have many. Unfortunately we never take the findings of these research organisations with any degree of seriousness. I only

read this in order to create an atmosphere in the House and a sympathy in the heart of the Finance Minister so that he can understand the full import of the sort of budget that he is bringing.

I realise the three great excuses, if I may call it that, which the Government has advanced for non-performance. They will use one excuse this year and another will be trotted out the next year and the year after some more excuses will come by their way. But I do not know of a single instance in which a budget has come up without the Government making some excuse or the other for non-performance. This is crisis budget, as somebody has called it, in the context of the worst-ever price inflation, the worst slide-down in developmental investment and seething unemployment and discontent. The taxation exercise has little or nothing to do with the fundamental strategy of growth and social change, nothing to do with it at all. In fact, the Government has failed to counter the slack, sloth and somolence in an atmosphere of passive acceptance of all that has tended to reduce India to be amongst the poorest countries in the world. This budget is not an attack on price or inflation, it is only an attack in words, not at all on prices at all.

What did the Finance Minister so bravely start by saying? He says that this budget is in the context of “our firm commitment to socialism, rapid economic growth and a self-reliant economy”. Even if I do not subscribe to the first, that is, socialism, because I do not know what is the socialism that they want to achieve or what it is supposed to do for this country. But I presume, if they bring about economic growth and a self-reliant economy, they will have done something good, something that they associate with the word socialism, but which really has no bearing on it at all.

He himself laid down some criteria. Let us judge him by his own words.

He says "firstly that inflationary pressures have to be contained." I do not think there is a man alive in this country, who believes that as a result of this budget inflationary pressures will not increase. "Secondly", he says "in order to improve growth prospects vigorous efforts have to be made to increase the rate of savings and investments". What has the Finance Minister suggested in his budget which will either bring about savings or investment? There is one, little crump which he threw to the backward areas by way of increased subsidies. I thank him. That is the silver lining in the cloud that I was looking for. He has increased the subsidy and given greater tax exemption. Unfortunately the sum totality of his budget will wash away whatever benefits he might have accorded to those districts, which are considered backward. This is regrettable but he cannot be held entirely responsible for this because there are others who are culpable along with him. The third task according to him. The third task according to him. The third task according to him. "I do not really know what it means and that is why I pass over it." "Fourthly" he says "a rapid increase in employment opportunities." When he talks about rapid increase in employment opportunities, he must prove by doing in this budget something which has not been done in the past. What has he done? What are the innovative measures that he has made except to make an allotment which he has made year after year but which is not being consumed and is being considered as a "saving" at the end of the year. Ultimately, he says about the programme of "providing basic amenities to the citizens" It is so far away from any utopia, even the utopia of the lowest level dream that I am also passing over it.

In the economic survey at one time there was some reference to the physical target or physical results that have been achieved in the past. This year I find there is a total absence of any reference whatever to the physical target or physical results that have been achieved. Am I to ask if there has been no achievement at all.

Is the Finance Minister somewhat ashamed of having it mentioned in the economic survey? Now talking about deficits it has been mentioned that there has been a deficit of Rs. 530 crores. I do not know who gave this figure but whoever gave you that figure should be shot for having misled you which I am sure he has done and for trying to mislead the house, which he is trying to do.

Really the additional deficit financing is over Rs. 950 crores is the real nature of the deficit. You have to consider the additional market borrowing of Rs. 250 crores which he has conveniently not included in the deficit and the additional revenue which he has got as a result of last years taxation measures—something like Rs. 400 crores. Both these were more than what they had budgeted. Since they were not budgeted these were your additional earnings which you have spent in order to create the deficit. To this should be added the money not spent for some of the budgeted purposes including the relief to the rural poor and the unemployed.

This is the background that we have to keep in mind when we consider Mr. Chavan's present budget deficit of only Rs. 85 crores. After the Pay Commission's Report has been published and its liabilities executed and after taking into account the cost of administration that may have to be incurred in order to pander to their dogma and ideology of nationalisation of the whole sale food-grains trade, the next year's deficit might very well be in neighbourhood of Rs. 600 to 700 crores. What this will do to the prevailing prices in this country, I just shudder to think. The Finance Minister himself said,

"In the prevailing inflationary conditions in the country, it would not be prudent to have a large deficit in the budget."

Therefore, his officer gave him a smaller number of 85 instead of a more truthful number somewhere between 600 and 700 which should have been budgeted for from now.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

The Government and the Reserve Bank incidentally have been having a tussle about concepts of what leads to inflation and what is considered as deficit. The net banking credit to the Government in the last 12 months ending middle of February is Rs 1337 crores which the Finance Minister has been quietly borrowing from the Reserve Bank. This of course is not to be considered in his overall relationship to the economy at all. It is maintained by many that this is precisely what is responsible for the inflationary measures that have been growing in the country. Against this addition to the money supply in the economy there is no commensurate increase in the growth rate. Money supply has increased by 13 per cent and the growth rate in real terms is precisely zero because the 2 per cent growth rate is being neutralised by the over-activity of our citizens in the nature of over population. This is what is responsible for prices going up.

What are the counter-measures taken? I would be very happy if between now and when he replies he will fortify himself with that information. Who suffers as a result of all this?

Inflation is the crullest tax that any government can levy on the poorest sections of the people. It is a tax which no civilised government would overtly levy and therefore through inflation levies covertly. If a beggar outside Parliament House takes out a four anna bit from his little *bartan*, ten years ago he could have brought four chapatis and feed himself. Today for the same four anna bit he will not get even two chapatis. I would like to know who ate the other two chapatis.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN  
(Badagara) Piloo Mody

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr Unnikrishnan has made this odious remark out of sheer guilt because it is his Government that has eaten the other two chapatis. It is the Government

which in order to finance him and his party and in order to finance the Government itself and to bring forth its own philosophy and ideology, has spent the money recklessly in a manner which has created this situation. It is the Government of India which has eaten the other two chapatis because it prints money to finance its own expenditure. It thus brings about inflation which brings about the loss in the purchasing value of the rupee and therefore has deprived that beggar of the other two chapatis.

Prices as we know have gone up and I do not want to go into it. The Finance Minister's package of welfare measures to the poor is something which has been totally left vague. I sometimes wonder whether in the absence of any schemes any allocation should take place at all because there are no schemes. When the time comes along and somebody wants some project in his constituency the Finance Minister will oblige by releasing so many crores for a particular project in Rae Bareilly or Satara or some other place whose people have been so completely misled that there is no chance of retrieving them. While allocating Rs 125 crores on paper that is in the budget for the relief of the poor, he quietly imposes Rs 1,000 crores worth of tax which will come out from the pockets of the same poor. So I do not know how he is going to balance this budget between tax and social justice and their commitment to socialism.

Inflation has been described in the Approach to the Fifth Plan as

'Inflation is inconsistent with the objectives and strategy of the Fifth Plan. It tends to accentuate inequality, discourages exports, induces avoidable imports and pushes resources into socially wasteful uses such as real estates, luxury housing, speculative inventories, bullion and jewellery and clandestine foreign exchange balances. Inflation enlivens speculation, stimulates inessential and conspicuous consumption and generates a climate of industrial strife and instability.'



I would commend this to the hon. Finance Minister.

Thereafter, he must realise—the product of some research—that nothing kills this country as badly as inflation. Therefore, whatever else he may do, he may do nothing at all to increase inflation. Let him do something about inflation, to preserve the value of the rupee.

There are two functions that are really demanded of this government. The other functions can easily be dispensed with. The people would be much happier if they dispense with the other functions. One function is the maintenance of law and order and the other is to keep the value of the rupee stable. If the government discharge these two functions, I think it would go a long way in bringing about a greater measure of happiness to the people of this country.

I would be failing in my duty and not accepting the challenge thrown by the Finance Minister if, after having told him what is wrong with what he is doing, I do not give him some suggestions as to how he can improve matters.

Last year also I sympathised with him because in the process of collecting greater revenues the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry squeeze the same dry lemon in the hope that a little more lemon juice will come out of it. He has already squeezed the lemon dry. He has taxed Rs. 292 crores this year which over the year will amount to Rs. 305 crores. What is he getting out of it? He is not really getting out of it anything at all. Shri Chavan may think that he has mobilised resources, but what he has mobilised in terms of money he has lost in terms of value. So, you can say that this budget is the most *status quo* thing that has ever been perpetrated, because it will mean for the country absolutely nothing.

Now, if he wants to mobilise resources, there are two very very lucrative channels. One is the public sector, which must be made to perform.

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Even if it means the use of the horse whip, you must make your public sector perform, make them yield profits. Rs. 5,200 crores of the country's money is invested, not giving one iota of return. In fact, we have to pay for it in terms of further losses. In the Second Plan we set up three steel plants which after 15 years are not giving us anything, and with the present fiddle that is going on in the Steel Ministry, I doubt whether it will ever come about. We have plans for 8 more steel plants which, it has been calculated, would break even at 90 per cent. Which steel plant in the world can perform up to 90 per cent? If you say they will break even at 90 per cent, it will be a permanent headache. I do not know why the Finance Minister ever sanctioned such projects, no matter how important the Steel Minister may be. It is the public sector which could easily give you Rs. 500 crores.

The second source is import licensing. I do not want to go into the argument all over again. Last year I said that import licensing is what is known as indulging in mass transfer of income from the pockets of the poor into the pockets of the rich; I am referring to the grant of these licences by the Government of India to people who raise funds for the Congress Party. So, what is happening is that more than 10 per cent of national wealth, with the stroke of the pen in Delhi is being transferred from the of the poor and stuffed into the pockets of the licencees of the Government. This is one thing on which he can mobilise resources. I maintain, if import licences are only sold or auctioned, he will get near about Rs. 1000 crores to Rs. 1500 crores worth of additional resources every year.

Then, I can give him another more reasonable and sensible suggestion which he will throw away straightway. Take the exemption limit of income-tax up to Rs. 12,000. You will get rid of lakhs of assesseees who are contributing very little to the public exchequer but who are occupying in terms of



[Shri Piloo Mody]

expenditure a tremendous amount of money as well as men. Put those people into finding the real tax evaders in this country. Let them hound out tax-evaders without political considerations. Let them go and hound out the tax-evaders not only amongst businessmen but, particularly, amongst their friends. Let them start prosecuting their friends first if they want to establish their *bona fides* in the country. This is one way in which he can improve his tax collections.

If he wants any more hints, he will have to come to my house and I will willingly give him a sumptuous dinner.

Another way he can improve the economy of this country is to reduce taxes. Taxes will have to be brought down. You are now operating a tax-structure under which you are only creating black money. If that is responsible for creating black money, none of these people will have the courage to tell you that. But that is an absolute fact. It is this tax-structure of yours which is creating black money. If you have the courage, I challenge you to float the rupee.

Another thing that you have to do is to persuade your friends in the Planning Commission and your friends elsewhere to reverse priorities of our Plans. We have to strengthen the rural structure of our country. We have to make our rural economy viable first before any industry can come up in this country. Before you can find purchasers for the products of industries, you have to create this base where 80 per cent of our people live and unless you pump in enormous amounts of money into minor irrigation, you cannot grow. Particularly, in the Fifth Plan, you have Rs. 250 crores for minor irrigation and Rs. 280 crores for loans to Government servants to buy Maruti cars. This is the order of priority of the Government of India. This is the socialist Government of India with the glamorous programme of *Garibi Hatao*.

No budget speech will be complete without my trying to explain to the Government how *Garibi* can be *Hataoed*. It cannot be *Hataoed* by putting money into the hands of the people. You take a man and put Rs. 100 into his pocket. He will spend it in a few days. Next week, you have more pity for him and you put Rs. 1000 in his hand. He will spend it in the next few weeks. You cannot eradicate poverty like that. He will become poorer and much lazier because he gets money without work. If you want to eradicate poverty in this country, you will have to make people more productive. That is to say, in the matter of education, you give him tools, and education to use them. That means technology which will make the man more productive. To put it in a simple way, if today a man can dig one brass in a day, he gets Rs. 4/- and, if you can give him the tools, the expertise or know-how to dig two brass, he will get Rs. 8/- a day. This is the direction in which *Garibi* can be *Hataoed*. These are men who swear about *Garibi Hatao*. Who knows anything about it? There is no indication of it in the speeches; there is no indication in the policies; there is no indication in the manifesto. They talk about *Garibi Hatao*!

Talking about jobs, there are ways and means of creating jobs, diverting resources from big key-industry investments to consumer industries to agro-industries. You must go to the villages. If you have rice, what you do with husk; if you have wheat, what you do with chaff, if you have ground-nuts, what you do with the kernel. These are industries which we should put up. That is how you stop people going from rural areas to urban areas? The price of rehabilitating a man in the rural area may be only Rs. 500, but to rehabilitate one man in the urban area will cost Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 or even Rs. 50,000.

These are the areas in which the Government should be thinking and not this business of squeezing the same lemon over and over again.

Something has to be done about Narmada. I do not know whether he is responsible for it or not, but he should convey this to his colleague. Something has to be done about Narmada, and if you do not do something about Narmada, you will find the entire economy of western India collapsing. There are no food supplies there. There is such a severe drought today; we have discussed this before. There are no food supplies. A man needs a minimum of 30 kilos a month. But I will tell you what is happening in my constituency. He is promised seven kilos by Government, but he is delivered only three kilos. How is he to live? It is with this question that I will leave the Finance Minister to his meditation.

श्री कुशोक बाकला (लद्दाख) : समापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया उसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ। मैंने बजट का थोड़ा बहुत अध्ययन किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए, जैसा सुन्दर और लाभदायक बजट वित्त मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण साहब ने बनाया है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं भारत में चारों ओर जितनी तेजी से विकास कार्य हो रहे हैं लद्दाख में उतना कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के अन्य भागों के समान भी वहाँ विकास नहीं हुआ है। सबसे पहले लद्दाख में शिक्षा की तरफ वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है। यों तो पहले की तुलना में वहाँ पर अब काफी स्कूल और हाई स्कूल खुले हैं लेकिन अभी लद्दाख में कालेज एक भी नहीं है। यद्यपि वहाँ पर कुछ डिग्री कालेज बनाने की योजना है लेकिन अभी तक वह कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी है। ऐसी दशा में जो लड़के कालेज में पढ़ना चाहते हैं उनको जम्मू, काश्मीर जाना पड़ता है। पहले उनको स्कालरशिप 50 रुपए मिलता था

लेकिन अब जो कालेज में पढ़ते हैं उनको 75 रुपए स्कालरशिप मिलता है। और जो ग्रैजुएट हैं तथा बी० ए० में उनको 100 रुपए मिलता है। लेकिन आजकल की महंगाई को देखकर वह राशि बहुत कम है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने अपनी राज्य सरकार से, मुख्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना की थी और उनको लिखा था लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि लद्दाख के लिए जो बजट है उसका 90 प्रतिशत सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है इसलिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बजट नहीं बढ़ायेगी तब तक हम स्कालरशिप नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो कालेज में पढ़ते हैं उनको 75 से बढ़ाकर 100 रुपए स्कालरशिप मिलनी चाहिए और जो डिग्री कलासेज में पढ़ते हैं उनको सौ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 150 रुपए की स्कालरशिप मिलनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार लद्दाख में स्कूल आफ बुडिस्ट फिलामफी के लिए पहले काफी बड़ा बजट बनाया था परन्तु बाद में उसको कमी कर दी जिसके कारण वहाँ पर अध्यापकों के रहने के लिए मकान नहीं बने हैं और लड़कों के लिए होस्टल भी नहीं है। इसलिए उस बजट को कम नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हमने पहले भी आपसे प्रार्थना की थी कि जिस प्रकार से लाहौर स्पीति शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में घोषित किया गया है उस प्रकार से लद्दाख को घोषित न करने से वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस के बारे में हम ने जम्मू, काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री से कहा है और उन्होंने विश्वास विलाया है कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखेंगे कि लद्दाख को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब और शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में शामिल किया जाय। लेकिन वह काम अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये। लद्दाख में शिक्षा पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

16.56 hours

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair.]

[श्री कुशोक बाकुला]

अब मैं सड़कों के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीनगर-लेह सड़क बहुत अच्छी है, इसी तरह से लेह-मनाली सड़क है लेकिन वह अभी पक्की नहीं है, उस को जल्दी से जल्दी पक्की कर देना चाहिये और लोगों के आने जाने के लिये उस को खोल देना चाहिये। क्योंकि लेह-श्रीनगर सड़क से और लेह-मनाली सड़क से दिल्ली नजदीक पड़ती है। इस लिये हम सड़क को पक्का कर देना चाहिये और जनरल ट्रैफिक के लिये खोल देना चाहिये जहाँ तक गांवों की सड़कों का प्रश्न है एक तो गांवों में सड़कें हैं ही नहीं, और जो हैं वह बहुत कच्ची हैं। सिर्फ़ घोड़ा चलने वाली सड़कें हैं जिन की हालत बहुत खराब है क्योंकि उन की मरम्मत नहीं की जाती। आजादी से पहले तो उन की मरम्मत हो जाया करती थी क्योंकि लोग शिकार आदि के लिये आते रहते थे। लेकिन अब उन को कोई ठीक नहीं करता। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि गांवों में सड़कें बननी चाहियें और जो सड़कें कच्ची हैं, उन को पक्का करना चाहिये। अभी गांवों के रास्तों पर कोई बसे या सवारी नहीं चलती है क्योंकि वे इस लायक नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि गांवों की सड़कें ज्यादा से ज्यादा बननी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से लद्दाख में बिजली की भी बड़ी कमी है, वहाँ स्तक्कना प्रोजेक्ट 14,000 फुट की ऊँचाई पर चल रहा है जिस पर 85 करोड़ खर्चा लगेगा। लेकिन वह बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है, उस को जल्दी से पूरा करना चाहिये। यह अनुमान है कि वह 1977 तक बन कर पूरा हो जायगा, लेकिन जिस गति से काम चल रहा है उस से 1977 तक पूरा होने की कोई आशा नहीं है। इसी तरह से कारगिल तहसील में कुछ भाग बिजली प्रोजेक्ट है उस को भी

जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिये। साथ ही गांवों में बिजली लगनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह सड़कें बड़ी बड़ी बन चुकी हैं, लेकिन गांवों के लिये सड़कें नहीं हैं। यहाँ तक कि घोड़ा चलने वाली सड़कों की हालत भी अच्छी नहीं है। घोड़े चलने वाली सड़कें पहले अच्छी हालत में रहती थी क्योंकि लोग शिकार के लिये उन सड़कों से जाते थे इसीलिए उन की मरम्मत करते रहते थे। लेकिन अब अधिकारी लोग जीप से चलते हैं और सुदूर गांवों तक पट्टे ही नहीं सकते हैं। इसीलिए गांवों की सड़को पर ध्यान नहीं देते।

लद्दाख का क्षेत्रफल जम्मू कश्मीर से बहुत बड़ा है लेकिन वहाँ केवल दो अस्पताल ही हैं — एक लेह में और दूसरा कारगिल में। इन के अलावा वहाँ कोई अस्पताल नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि वहाँ ज्यादा अस्पताल होने चाहिए। वहाँ 25 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं दो परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र हैं, दो प्रसूतिगृह हैं और क्षय रोग के लिए केवल एक केन्द्र है। मेरा निवेदन है कि क्षेत्रफल को देखते हुए और सड़कों की कमी का ध्यान रखते हुए वहाँ बड़े स्वास्थ्य कल्याण केन्द्र और अधिक अस्पताल होने चाहिए।

लद्दाख के लिए जो पैसा केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है वह पूरा खर्च नहीं हो पा रहा है। उस का क्या कारण है? कारण यह है कि चार पांच साल पहले लद्दाख में केन्द्रीय सरकार के 6 आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० अधिकारी रहते थे लेकिन अब उन को भेजना बन्द कर दिया गया है। पहले तीन असिस्टेंट कमिशनर, दो एडिशनल कमिशनर और एक डेप्युटी कमिशनर-कम-डिप्टी कमिशनर केन्द्र से जाते थे जो अच्छी तरह से काम करते थे। लेकिन अब यहाँ के यह नहीं जाते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि कम से कम जिला लद्दाख में एक आई० ए० एस०

अधिकारी डिप्टी कमिशनर-कम-डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर जरूर यहाँ से भेजना चाहिए। इस वक्त जम्मू काश्मीर के अधिकारी वहाँ जाते हैं, उस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उन से काम ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसीलिए आई० ए० एस० अफसर वहाँ होना जरूरी है। स्वर्गीय श्री सादिक साहब जब मुख्य मंत्री थे वह आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी वहाँ भेजते थे, लेकिन बाद से उन का जाना बन्द हो गया। इसीलिए मैं कहूँगा कि कम से कम एक या दो आई० ए० एस० अफसर वहाँ होना चाहिए।

17 hrs

इसी तरह से लद्दाख में जो रिफ्यूजी आये हुए हैं उन के लिए काफी खर्च हो रहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे दे रही है। लेकिन उन का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। मैंने कई बार अनुरोध किया कि वहाँ एक असिस्टेंट कमिशनर हो, वहाँ के एक बड़ा अफसर जाना चाहिए जिस में उन का काम ठीक तरह से चल सके।

लद्दाख वालों के लिये ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है यह आपको मालूम है कि 1947, 1962 और 1971 में हमारे यहाँ के लोगों ने, हमारे यहाँ के फौजियों ने बहुत लच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन जो लोग लड़ाई में मर गये हैं उन के लड़कों को स्कालशिप नहीं मिल रहे हैं और उन के परिवार वालों को जमीन नहीं मिली है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन के लड़कों को शिक्षा के लिए स्कालशिप मिले और उन के परिवार वालों को जमीने दी जायें।

जो भी हमारे माननीय स.स. लद्दाख गये हुए हैं उन को मालूम है कि वह एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। उस की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। वहाँ किसी केन्द्रीय मिनिस्टर को जाना चाहिए और वहाँ की स्थिति को देखना चाहिए। आज कल वहाँ

पर प्रत्येक भारतीय या विदेशी के जाने पर रोक लगाई गई है। आज जम्मू और काश्मीर में सब जगह लोग जा सकते हैं और घूम सकते हैं। लेकिन जो जापान या दूसरे बुद्धिस्ट देशों के लोग आ कर लद्दाख को देखना चाहते हैं उन को इस की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। हमारे यहाँ बड़े बड़े मठ हैं, प्राचीन काल के मन्दिर हैं जिन को वह लोग देखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन के वहाँ जाने पर रोक लगी हुई है। जम्मू और काश्मीर पर भी पाकिस्तान की सीमा है और लद्दाख पर भी पाकिस्तान की सीमा बाँट है। यहाँ यह बात जरूर है कि लद्दाख के एक तरफ पाकिस्तान का बाँट है और दूसरी तरफ चीन की सीमा है, लेकिन हम को न तो पाकिस्तान से डर है और न ही चीन से डर है। मैंने अपने पिछले भाषण के समय इस के बारे में पूछा था तब माननीय श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने कहा था कि वह मामला विचारधीन है। मेरे आप से अनुरोध करना कि जो भी लद्दाख और लेह जाना चाहे, वहाँ मठों को देखना जाना चाहे उस को इस की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। आज जम्मू और काश्मीर में लोग छः मई ने ही जा सकते हैं क्योंकि बाकी समय में बड़ी सर्दी रहती है और वहाँ जाना मुश्किल होता है, लेकिन इन्हीं छ महीनों में उन को काफी पैसा मिल जाता है। देश विदेश के लोग वहाँ जाते हैं और काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं। यही बात लद्दाख में भी हो सकती है। लेकिन आप ने वहाँ जाना क्यों रोक रखा है यह बात मेरी समझ से नहीं आती। आज जो लोग भारत आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम बुद्धिस्ट देश से आये हैं और लद्दाख के बौद्ध मन्दिर और मठों को देखना चाहते हैं तो हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर उन को इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों को वहाँ जाने की इजाजत देने से इस क्षेत्र की काफी तरक्की हो सकती है।

अन्त में मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारे लद्दाख की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जायें।

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (भाबुंगा) : सभापति महोदय, जो बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, उसके बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यह समाजवाद बजट है, कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यह प्रतिक्रियावादी बजट है। और कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यह पूँजीवादी बजट है। जहाँ तक मेरा प्रश्न है, पिछले साल जैसा बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया था मुझको उससे भ्रष्टा नहीं मालूम होता। एक कहावत है कि शेर की खाल थोड़ा कर भेड़िया शेर बनने जाता है। उसी प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि समाजवाद का जामा पहन करके इस बजट में अपने आपको समाजवादी कहने की कोशिश की गई है। वित्त मंत्री जी बहुत बड़े समाजवादी हैं, इस बारे में कोई शका नहीं है। अगर इस बजट में सही मानों में समाजवाद लाने के लिये शासकीय खर्चों में, मंत्रियों के खर्चों में, राज्य सरकारों के खर्चों में या राष्ट्रपति जी के भवन के खर्चों में कमी की गई होती, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन वह लाते तब मैं मान सकता था कि यह समाजवादी बजट है। ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बोर पूँजीवादी बजट है। इस सकट की घड़ी में भी यदि वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसी धिसे पिटे बजट को प्रस्तुत करना था तो उनको इस बजट को समाजवादी बजट की सजा नहीं देनी चाहिये थी।

श्री णेल मोदी ने बताया है कि टैक्सों से रुपया वसूल करने के बजाय पब्लिक सेक्टर में जितने कारखाने चल रहे हैं उनसे मुनाफा कमाया जाता या और जहाँ जहाँ गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, उनको दूर किया जाता तो घाटा पूरा हो सकता था और टैक्स लगाने की आपकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। मैं इसके साथ साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप फिजूलखर्ची को रोक दें, बंगलोज में जो पानी का खर्चा है, बिजली का है, टेलीफोन का है और वहाँ से लगा करके राज्य सरकारें भी जो पैसा इस तरह का खर्च करती हैं, यदि उनको आप कम कर सकते तो

मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको जनता के उपर टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। फिर चाहे ये प्रत्यक्ष कर हों या अप्रत्यक्ष कर हों इनका बोझ किसी न किसी रूप में जनता पर ही पड़ता है और जनता से ही उनको वसूल किया जाता है।

काले धन के बारे में काफी शोर मचाकर सुनाई दे रहा है। आज भी ऐसी सत्थावे हैं जो काला धन छिपाये हुये हैं। एक ही व्यापारी या एक ही पूँजीपति चार, पाँच और छः धादमियों के नाम से धधा करता है लेकिन हिसाब केवल टैक्स के रूप में एक ही धादमी शासन को धदा करता है। ऐसा कुछ सत्थावों को अगर पकड़ा जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि करोड़ों रुपये का टैक्स वसूल हो सकता है और उससे योजनाओं को लाभ मिल सकता है।

कुछ टैक्स तो सही लगाये गये हैं जैसे सिगरेट पर टैक्स है या और भी इस तरह के दूसरे टैक्स हैं। उनके बारे में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन बरतनों के ऊपर चाहे वे स्टील के हों या दूसरे हों या इस तरह की दूसरी चीजों पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उसको वापिस लेना चाहिये। ये साधारण लोगों के काम में आते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पेट्रोल भी :

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : पेट्रोल भी मान ले, लेकिन बरतनों के बारे में खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। इसको आपको वापिस लेना चाहिये। ऐश व भाराम की दूसरी चीजों पर, सिगरेटों पर जो आपने टैक्स लगाया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसी प्रकार आपको शराब के ऊपर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये था। शराब ने हमारे सामाजिक जीवन का आर्थिक स्थिति को, डांबाडोल कर दिया है। उसके बारे में आपने अभी सोचा नहीं है। शराब ने इस देश में करप्शन को बहुत बढ़ाया है। इसके माध्यम से करप्शन बढ़ा है। हो यह रहा है कि लोगों की आवश्यकताये शराब के कारण बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, ऐश भाराम की आवश्यकताये

बढ़ती जाती है और जब आवश्यकताये बढ़ती जाती हैं तो वे भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं और गरीबों को और ज्यादा चूसते चले जाते हैं। इस कारण से देश का चरित्र दिन प्रति दिन गिरता जा रहा है। इस बास्ते शराब के ऊपर आप टैक्स जरूर लगाये। इसको आप न छोड़े।

सरकार ने गेहूँ और अनाज के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है। कुछ समय पहले सरकार ने मोटे कपड़े पर भी नियंत्रण लागू किया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सफेद मोटे कपड़े को, जिस पर सरकार का नियंत्रण है, प्रिन्ट करके काले बाजार में बेचा जाता है। शायद कुछ गरीब आदमियों को वह मिल जाता होगा, एक दो आदमियों के नाम रजिस्टर में लिख लिये जाते हैं, लेकिन बाकी सारा कपड़ा काले बाजार में बिकता है और गरीबों को इस नियंत्रण से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है।

अनाज के बारे में भी सब जगहों से इसी प्रकार की शिकायतें आ रही हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ के व्यापार को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, लेकिन कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। जो लोग खरीदने के लिए जाते हैं, वे कोट पैट पहनकर जाते हैं। तोलने वाला कौन है, पैसा देने वाला कौन है, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। किमान इधर-उधर भटकता है। उसको अपने अनाज का ठीक भाव नहीं मिल रहा है। इस बारे में काफी गड़बड़ी हो रही है, जिसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा न किया गया, तो थोड़े दिनों के बाद आम जनता को गेहूँ और अन्य अनाज महंगे भाव पर मिलगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासकीय गोडाऊनों में अनाज की ठीक में व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है। सरकारी कर्मचारी इसमें मुनाफा कमाने की कोशिश करते हैं। लोगों को अनाज मिलना चाहिए और जिस भाव पर मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। सरकार को इस बारे में ठीक से व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मैं सूखे की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में आता हूँ। वह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है मगर वहाँ विकास के काम बहुत ही कम हुए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए वहाँ मिर्चाई के साधन केवल 8 प्रतिशत हैं। यह शर्म की बात है कि आजादी के पच्चीस साला के बाद भी देश के इतने बड़े प्रदेश में मिर्चाई के साधन केवल 8 प्रतिशत हैं। नर्मदा के बारे में अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में जो कुछ भी निर्णय करना हो, वह जल्दी किया जाय, ताकि देश और हमारे प्रदेश के करोड़ों लोगों को उसका लाभ हो। इसको ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं लटकाए रखना चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में तत्काल निर्णय किया जाए और अगर इसी बजट में उसके लिए प्रावधान कर दिया जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

यद्यपि सूखे की स्थिति वित्त मन्त्री महोदय के प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, में भी है और बिहार, गुजरात, उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र आदि कई क्षेत्रों में भी है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ एरिया है, जिसमें सबसे ज्यादा आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र, झाबुआ, को यह हालत है कि वहाँ न तो उद्योग-धन्धे हैं, न जमीन अच्छी है और न मिर्चाई के साधन ही हैं। वहाँ राहत-कार्य ठीक में नहीं चल रहे हैं। अभी-अभी न अपने क्षेत्र में गया था तो वहाँ मैं अधिकारियों से बात की। जब विधान-सभा में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया तो राज्य के राजस्व मन्त्री ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हमका धन नहीं दिया है, इसलिए हम ज्यादा काम नहीं शुरू कर सकते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस क्षेत्र में निरन्तर सूखा पड़ता है, वहाँ के बारे में जान करवाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बहुत देर के बाद वहाँ अपना अध्ययन दल भेजा, जिसने सूखे की स्थिति की जाँच करने और

## [श्री जालीरथ संबर्]

अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में बहुत विलम्ब किया और पर्याप्त पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है। झाबुआ जिले में बहुत सूखा है और अनाज की बहुत कमी है। वहां की वार एसोसिएशन (अभिभावक संघ) और कांग्रेस के एम० एल० एज० ने परसो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, यहां के अन्य नेताओं और शायद वित्त मंत्री के नाम तार भेजा है कि वहां पर अनाज नहीं है और किसी भी दुकान पर अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है।

प्रान्तीय सरकार कहती है कि केन्द्र अनाज नहीं देता है और केन्द्र यह कहता है कि हमने अनाज भेज दिया है। आखिर इन दोनों की इस प्रकार की बातों में गरीब जनता की क्या हालत होगी? यह आप सोचें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस समय सक्रिय कदम उठाएँ। अनाज की व्यवस्था करें अन्यथा लोग भूखों मरेंगे लोगो, की हालत बहुत खराब है। महंगाई दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही है। आप राहत कार्य अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाएँ और अधिक से अधिक आप पैसे दें। यह न सोचें कि आप महाराष्ट्र के हैं तो चार रेलवे लाइन आप ने ले ली है या कोई और मंत्री कहीं और के है तो उन्होंने वहां के लिए ले लिया है। रेल मंत्री ने कहा कि कोई राज्य अगर जमीन मुक्त में देना चाहता है तो वह वहां रेलवे लाइन बनाने का काम शुरू करेंगे, तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ, और अपने प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से भी बात करेंगे, अगर आप हमारे यहां रेलवे लाइन के लिए पैसा देना चाहते हैं तो हम कोशिश करेंगे लोगों से मुक्त जमीन दिलवाने की और राज्य सरकार से भी कहेंगे कि वह कुछ न कुछ मुआवजा देकर लोगों को जमीन देने के लिए राजी करे जिससे वहां यह काम चालू किया जा सके। हमारे यहां बड़ौदा से इन्दौर, दाहोद से इन्दौर, दाहोद से खरगोन और खडवा तक

की रेलवे लाइन निकल सकती है जिसमें मिट्टी का काम हो सकता है और करोड़ों लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। आज जो छोटे छोटे काम खोले जाते हैं उनमें कहीं दो सौ, कहीं तीन सौ आदमी काम करते हैं लेकिन जहां लाखों आदमियों को काम की जरूरत है वहां सौ दो सौ या तीन सौ आदमियों को काम देकर आप समस्या हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में आप सोचें।

\*SHRI APPALANAIDU (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on General Budget. I congratulate the hon Finance Minister for proposing a budget wherein the articles of day to day use of the common man are exempt from any fresh taxation measures. I also congratulate the Finance Minister for proposing to partially implement the recommendations of the Raj Committee so far as agricultural incomes are concerned. Here I would like to state that many rich people evade income tax by showing their incomes as agricultural incomes. I am happy that the Finance Minister is able to bring such tax evaders to book. In this connection I would like to seek a clarification from him whether this proposal would include all the agricultural incomes or it would be applicable only to those which are already being assessed. If it includes all the farmers then a situation may arise when even a small farmer has to maintain accounts and submit income tax returns. It would be difficult for the small farmers to do so. I therefore suggest that the small farmers should be excluded from the purview of such a levy.

80 per cent of our population live in rural areas and are dependent on agriculture. We find that for the last 25 years the State Governments could



do precious little to help improve the conditions of these rural areas. It is because the financial resources are very meagre at the command of these State Governments. There is no change in the economic situation of these rural areas because of our wrong planning. Our country is a poor country and in addition to that one is baffled to find that the population is growing and the per capita income is not growing in the same proportion. Another difficulty which is being faced by one and all is the problem of price rise. Certain sections in our society like the Government employees and the factory workers are organised enough to fight and to agitate for betterment in such a situation. But the poor farmer in our country is in such a pitiable plight that he is always at a disadvantage. He is not in a position to successfully fight the vagaries of nature. Normally his whole family works on the farm. In the bargain the children are deprived of even primary education. After all this effort what does he get in return? He gets himself into a situation when he has to look up to the sky expectantly for the benevolence of the rain God. It would not be too much to say that, sometimes, his prayers are not answered. There is neither a single drop of rain nor even a drop of tear from the dried up eyes of the desperate farmer. In the bargain he suffers a heavy loss, and is reduced to a state when he groans helplessly under the burden of the financial commitments he undertakes by way of loans to prosecute his avocation namely, agriculture. In such a situation, I would like to submit that crop insurance would be of great help. We often find that the agriculturist in our country, has to face drought or a flood every alternate year. He would not grudge to pay a bit more by way of premium for the crop insurance. He would at least be assured of a minimum return in case of flood or drought. Further I would like to suggest that our plans should be agriculture oriented.

Shri Shinde while replying to a debate said that he would look into the feasibility to introduce crop insurance. I welcome such a step. It would go a long way to help our poor farmers who are at the mercy of nature. I would go a step further and suggest that the feasibility of cattle insurance also should be studied. Because the importance of cattle to a small farmer in his profession of agriculture cannot be over emphasised. Generally, we find that the small farmer is not in a position to acquire a second pair of bullocks if he loses the first pair either due to disease or epidemic. I would like to emphasise once again that our plans should help our rural agricultural economy in achieving self-sufficiency.

We have so far completed three five year plans and the fourth five year plan is coming to an end. We are proposing to have a fifth five year plan. But in spite of all these I find that the economic disparities in the various sections of our society are growing. We can easily come across this phenomena if we examine the economic conditions of our people. It is necessary that we should curb the growth of such disparities. In this connection I would like to mention a few facts about Visakhapatnam district from which I come. In this area there is a harbour. There is an oil refinery, a big fertilizer plant and various other industries like the ship building yard, and other ancillary industries. But in spite of the presence of so many industries amidst them the people are very backward. It is so because they are denied all the employment opportunities these industries afford. A majority of the people employed are from other areas. It is so because of the manipulations of the people who are at the helm of affairs in these industries. Therefore the local people are subjected to a great injustice.

Here I would like to recall a bit of history. The people of Visakhapatnam suffered from times immemorial because of lack of opportunities. That



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is therefore why they are forced to migrate to any area which afforded them opportunities of a decent living. I would like to mention here that you find the people of this region not only in various other areas in my State but also in countries like Malaysia, Singapur, Burma and South Africa. I therefore suggest that our plan priorities should be cast in such a way that backward regions like the Visakhapatnam region get a fillip in their efforts towards achieving economic progress involving more employment to the local people.

Before concluding my speech I would like to bring a few more points to the notice of the Government through you. Allocation of a crore of rupees is made in this budget towards the proposed steel plant in my area. I am grateful for that. I further request that the Government should take necessary immediate steps to see that the steel plant comes into existence and starts production as early as possible. Because of the existence of various industries mentioned this area always needs a great amount of electric power. I have noticed that this area also suffered because of lack of sufficient electricity. I suggest that an atomic power plant should be constructed in the Araku valley of this district. I would like to mention here that this area suffers from lack of water for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. I therefore suggest that a barrage should be constructed on the river Godavari near Polavaram and the waters diverted to this area. If such a step is taken I would assure you Sir, it would not only be beneficial to the people of Visakhapatnam district but also the people of the regions through which this canal system would go. I would further add that if such a step is proposed, then the farmers who would benefit from these waters would be willing to contribute gladly towards the expenditure.

Here I would like to mention the industrial potential of the Araku val-

ley of this district. This valley abounds in high grade deposits of bauxite. I therefore, suggest that an aluminium plant should be installed in that area. Such a step would help in bringing the backward tribal people of that area on par with the people of other regions economically. Finally, I conclude my speech while expressing my gratitude for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) Sir, throughout yesterday and today's debate on the general budget, while many members from the ruling party were speaking, I found that a good number of them started by severely criticising the hon Finance Minister on a variety of points but at the end I wonder why they ended up with a word of congratulations. If the Finance Minister and the Government had not delivered the goods, I was wondering why they should have been loyal and tradition-bound in extending these congratulations.

The Finance Minister's budget speech and the budget proposals undoubtedly contain several good intentions and quite a few well meaning expectations but will these intentions and expectations materialise? That is the key question. This House and the nation are not interested merely in what the Finance Minister has to say about the state of the economy; they are interested in the results naturally. It is no use fondly hoping that the crops will be better etc as he was saying the other day while replying to the debate on rising prices. For a minister of the Government it would be inadequate to indulge in merely fond hoping about economic events and financial conditions of the country. One has to be constantly aware of the stark realities all round and one must be realistic in one's approach and actions. This, the Finance Minister is not ready or willing to do.

What sort of a budget is it? Shall we call it a socialist budget or a capitalist budget? I say, it is neither;

it is a stereotyped budget, a routine kind of budget. There is no effort made to break fresh grounds with courage and imagination. What is preventing the Finance Minister from boldly implementing what he and his party have been saying day in and day out on all kinds of election and other public platforms in regard to the establishment of an egalitarian, just and harmonious society? With a massive, almost a killing majority, I do not know why he and his Government are not willing to come forward with speed, surety and sincerity. I say this in an agonising spirit because if this Government, with such big majority, fail to deliver the goods to the masses at this stage, I see a very great disaster for the country. Therefore, I feel the Finance Minister should, before it becomes too late, come forward with various correct and necessary steps to be taken in regard to improving the economic and financial situation of our country. I would like, therefore, the Finance Minister to be even a little unpopular, if unpopularity is the price he has to pay for going on the correct track. The Finance Minister has said in his speech that he wants to accelerate three things mainly, namely, economic growth, social justice and self-reliance. I am sorry to say that in all these three matters the budget proposals do not give any hope or strike any note of optimism. In fact, I am afraid, none of these three hopes is going to materialise by what he has suggested.

It is one thing for the ruling party to have got a majority, a political achievement. It is quite different to do certain basic required economic doings on the basis of that politically-achieved majority. We have been told now and again that the Government have to do many things because of the Bangladesh crisis. This House has been saying "let us not bring in Bangladesh crisis again and again". We, in fact the whole nation, undoubtedly stood behind the Government, behind the Prime Minister and admired her political victory. But it has

not yielded economic results. It is a well-known fact that political fruits in themselves do not produce fine economic results. The Government is failing, continuously failing, to bring about a clear-cut economic policy.

I would like to ask the Finance Minister and the Government to tell us in concrete terms what they are doing in regard to arresting the galloping inflation. Are they doing something substantial to curb blackmoney? Are they controlling the greedy monopolistic self-centred industrialists? Are they doing something substantial to eliminate corruption? What are they doing to prohibit ostentatious and luxurious living, so out of tune with the present situation? Finally, what are they doing in order to effect measures of economy in governmental administration?

Sir, there is a revolution of rising expectations all over the world. It is only natural that the expectations of the people have been also increasing. But what are they getting in reply to those increasing expectations? All that they are getting is rising prices, less and less food, decreasing employment opportunities and dull and disappointing educational policies and facilities. If this kind of deterioration goes on, I am quite sure that before long there will be a terrible explosion of the anger of the people.

The urgent needs of the day are, if I may enumerate them, (1) a realistic, pragmatic economic policy, a policy which is not ideologically-based, ideologically-oriented but a policy which is result-oriented. There is a considerable climate of uncertainty which I think is harmful. The Finance Minister wants industrial development to take place. How does it take place if people do not know what is going to happen in the next five years? Let the Government make decisions and let these decisions be in furtherance of the socialist policies, but for heaven's sake, be certain on them, be definite on them, and implement them

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honestly. Secondly, I find that the budget proposals do not have enough incentives for greater industrial development. Thirdly, he has not mentioned in adequate words the need for harder work, more production and better and equitable distribution. Fourthly, there is need for more employment, both educated and uneducated, but more employment not only in terms of more people getting employment but the employment must be more meaningful and it must be production-oriented. Fifthly, our rural areas have remained, by and large, backward. So, we must develop cottage and small-scale industries and ensure regional growth, which must be balanced and integrated and in tune with the economy of the entire nation. Lastly, I feel that the agricultural and industrial sectors must be helped and encouraged in such a way that both are developed, not one at the cost of the other.

Coming briefly to this year's budget, I want to say that it is good in parts but very poor in overall effects on our economy. I am glad that the refugee relief levies are being withdrawn from the 1st of April. I am also glad that there is not much of direct taxes; they are more or less indirect taxes. But I want to suggest that even if you have indirect taxes, ultimately in most of these, if not all these indirect taxes, the burden is shifted to the consumer, to the last man at the end, that is, the common man. Therefore, even if as he did say in his Budget Speech that commodities like petrol and tobacco are commodities in respect of which rich will be hit and not the poor, I beg to differ from him. In all sincerity, I would suggest to him that these levies are bound to bring greater hardship and more difficulties to the poor people also.

In his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister says that he wants to collect Rs. 292 crores. But what is surprising and saddening is that in order to

collect this amount, the Finance Minister has spread his net too wide on a very big canvas. It is extraordinary that a Finance Minister should go about and get half a crore of rupees, one crore of rupees, 1½ crores of rupees and 2 crores of rupees from a variety of sources. This shows that there is no well-knit taxation scheme and policy in the Finance Minister's budget proposals.

Then, he talked about the great need of giving employment to the educated people. He talked about what is called the educated employment scheme. He mentioned a figure of, I believe, Rs. 100 crores for giving jobs to half a million educated people. But he does not tell us what he is going to do. How is he going to find jobs for half a million educated people? I suspect, without giving any details, merely to say that Rs 100 crores are to be given for educated employment scheme, there is certain sources of bribery in this and he wants to squander away this money by giving it to people who are talking more loudly and who are vocal in urban areas. I want to tell him that it is no use merely giving Rs. 100 crores. This is going to be wasted. I say, unless he comes forward and tells this House and the country what are his specific proposals with regard to giving employment to educated people.

Further, he says that he wants to distribute Rs. 150 crores for 'advance action' for the fifth Five Year Plan. I suppose, he implies that the take-off has already been achieved and he wants money for advance action in the Fifth Plan. But again, he has failed to tell this House and the country what this advance action is going to be about. Another thing that I would like to say in this regard is that it is no use having too many taxes on a wide canvas, as I have said before, and there should not be any tax proposal which is not rational and just. Over the past several years, we

have been noticing in this country that direct taxation is so high that it has led to tax-evasion. The people who do not wish to pay taxes know that they cannot pay those taxes. I would request the Finance Minister to go into this question more carefully on a more rational basis and see to it that he is able to encourage, if not this year, in the coming years at least, the people who are honest, who want to pay taxes, to pay taxes that they can pay. If you tax the people in such a way that they cannot pay or they would not like to pay, then you are bringing in dishonesty and theft.

Here, I would like to remind him of one very interesting quotation of Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States. Many years ago, Justice Holmes said:

"I pay taxes and buy civilisation."

I wish a day comes in this country when we too can say, "We pay taxes and buy civilisation and culture." The tragedy is: We pay taxes and buy more bureaucracy; we pay taxes and buy more corruption; we pay taxes and buy more inefficiency. I want to see that day when people are encouraged to pay taxes and the taxation scheme is more rational and is based on just and proper considerations.

In conclusion, I ask: Why is the Finance Minister not showing speed and efficiency in collecting tax arrears? Why is he so soft—I do not want to use a harsh word—to people who are not paying taxes? Why is he so hard to people who are honest and who are paying every single paise that they have to pay?

Secondly, I want to ask why the Finance Minister is not prepared to find ways and means of economy in Government Departments? Is it because that it is difficult to find ways and means of economy in Government expenditure and that he will have to displease many of his colleagues? Perhaps, it is because these people

will make a hue and cry. But what about the people outside in the country? Is it because they cannot speak with one voice together that you can get away with it? I would beg of him to consider the matter and see to it that before he comes up with his proposals and tell us the people to pay more taxes, let him look into his own Government Departments and reduce expenditure, and then justify his demand for more money.

I do not want to take more time. Many hon. Members belonging to different Parties and even non-Party Members have said about the drought situation and the unprecedented difficulties arising out of the drought situation in the country. I am glad, the Finance Minister has provided for drought relief by way of money, food supplies, relief works, special projects, etc.

As the hon. members from Gujarat said, I would also like to say, in passing, that the time is already overdue for an equitable, just and proper award on the Narmada issue. As I have been repeatedly saying both in the House as well as outside, this is not a question of this or that province; this is a question of the entire nation. Unless the Prime Minister's award on Narmada comes quickly, I am afraid, not only the Finance Minister will have to pay a price in terms of finding more money but the country at large will also have to pay a greater price. I request him to convey the sentiments of this House, the desire of this House and the demand of this House. We are not begging when we say that the Prime Minister must give her award quickly and urgently; we say this because it is our right and privilege to do so in the interest of the nation, and I hope that she will not waste any more time in doing this.

When we talk of economic and financial matters, we always forget that all economic development depends upon the human factor. What kind

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of human beings are we producing? I want to say a sentence or two about the great value of education as an important tool and technique. What have we done in the last 25 years of freedom? We have not done anything to re-formulate, re-postulate and re-structure this tool of education to suite the needs of a developing democracy like ours. What is needed and what we want is a total revolution. That alone will deliver the goods, because the human factor, in economic development, is the most important.

I started by saying that the Finance Minister's speech abounds in good intentions. I also said that it was good in parts. But the trouble is that it does not give the people all the necessary and good results in one whole basket. The Finance Minister gives something at one time, but takes away something else and something more at another time. He never gives the entire thing—all at a time. So, this Budget and the Finance Minister's proposals are like the proverbial Curate's egg. You know, if the Curate gets the yellow part of the egg, he is denied the white part and *vice versa*, because the landlady never gave the complete egg. So also, Mr. Chavan, as the nation's financial house-keeper, has put on the Table an apparently tempting proposal which, he himself knows well, will not produce the complete fruit for the taste and consumption of the people, particularly the vast, poor and under-privileged section of our country men.

**श्री सुहृन्मय जमीनूरुहमान :** (किशन-गंज) : जनाबे सदर, मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मौजूदा बजट पेश करने के लिए मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं उनका ध्यान मुल्क के सामने जो कुछ मसले पेश हैं, प्राबलेम्स पेश हैं, उनकी तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह तय बात है कि मुल्क में जितने मसले हैं, जितनी मुसीबतें हैं, जितने प्राबलेम्स हैं, उनको महेनजर

रखते हुए उससे बेहतर बजट और कोई पेश नहीं हो सकता था। आप देखें तो आपकी पता चलेगा कि पूरे मुल्क के पूर्वी हिस्से से ले कर पश्चिमी हिस्से तक और दक्षिणी हिस्से से ले कर उत्तरी हिस्से तक तरह-तरह की गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, फिर चाहें वे सैड के नाम पर हों, प्रान्त के नाम पर हों, जात के नाम पर हों, फिरके के नाम पर हों या किसी दूसरे नाम पर हों। हर हालत में हम सभी का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम बहुत ही गम्भीर तरीके से इन मसलों पर सोच-विचार करें और इनका कुछ हल निकालें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सारी खराबियों की जड़ रिजनल इम्बलेंसिस है। अगर रिजनल इम्बलेंसिस मुल्क से दूर हो जाती है तो बहुत से मसले खुद-ब-खुद हल हो सकते हैं। आप देखें कि बम्बई इलाके रिजनल इम्बलेंसिस की जड़ में है इस वजह से भारत सरकार जिन जिलों का नाम लिया है बैकवर्डस में, उस पर सरकार क्या खर्च कर रही है। उन जिलों के नाम पर दूसरे हल्कों की बहुत तेजी के साथ तरक्की की जा रही है और यही उन झगड़े-फसादों की जड़ है, जो लैम्बेज, जात और प्रान्त वगैरा के नाम पर मुल्क के मुस्लिम हिस्सों में उठ खड़े हुए हैं। इस मसले को हल करने का एक ही तरीका है कि हिन्दू सरकार कौरी तोर पर और बहुत मजबूती के साथ डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर प्लानिंग शुरू करे। हर जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग बोर्ड बनाये जायें, जिन के अध्यक्ष और मैम्बर्स पब्लिक के नुमायदों में से हों। मसलन पालियामेंट और लजिसलेचर्स के मेम्बर्स हों। सरकार फंडज का एलाटमेंट उन बोर्डों को करे और उन के काम पर निगरानी रखे। वे बोर्ड पालियामेंट को जवाबदेह हों और पालियामेंट को इन बारे में इत्तिला देते रहे कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कितने फंडज दिए हैं, कितने काम करने हैं और कितने काम किए गये हैं।

आज क्या हालत है? यहाँ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को फंडज एलाट किए जाते हैं—पोलीटिकल रीजन से या दूसरी रीजन

से । लेकिन जिन हल्कों में वह रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिए, वहाँ न खर्च हो कर शहरों से खर्च किया जाता है और यहाँ फिर्ज भेज दी जाती है कि इतनी तरक्की हो गई है । इस वजह से हमारे गाँवों की हालत बंद से बंद-तर होती जा रही है । मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह मुल्क के बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिए कम से कम दस हजार करोड़ रुपया एलाट करे, वह रुपया जिलों को पापुलेशन बेसिस पर दिया जाये, उस को डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग बोर्डों के मातहत इस्तेमाल किया जाये, पब्लिक के नुमायदों का उस से पूरा हाथ हो और हिन्दू सरकार और पार्लियामेंट को इस बात की पूरी खबर हो कि उस रुपय का सही मानों में उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं ।

यह खुशी की बात है कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि पाँच लाख लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दी जायेगी । लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक जिले में कम से कम एक एक हजार आदमियों को जरूर एम्प्लायमेंट देने का इंतजाम किया जाये । इस सिलसिले में खास तौर पर बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये, क्योंकि आज तक सारी गड़बड़ी उन्हीं हल्कों में होनी रही है, जहाँ इकानॉमिक इम्बैलेन्स है, जहाँ की मुद्राशी हालत बदतर हो गई है ।

छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और जिन जिलों को बैंकवर्ड करार दिया गया है, उन में ज्यादा से ज्यादा छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जानी चाहिए खास कर हर ब्लॉक में एक दो छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज होनी जरूरी है ।

जहाँ तक ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन का ताल्लुक है, इस में शुबहा नहीं है कि मुल्क ने अनाज की पैदावार में बहुत तरक्की की है । लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ—और मैंने कई दोस्तों को भी यह कहते हुए सुना है—कि जिस मकसद

से बैंकों का नैशनलाइजेशन किया गया था, वह मकसद फौट हो रहा है । छोटे किसानों को नैशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से बहुत परेशानियाँ होती हैं । बैंकों के हेडक्वार्टर चालीस चालीस, पचास पचास मील दूर होते हैं । उन लोगों को वहाँ के कई चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन को बैंकों से कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । मेरा सुझाव है कि हर ब्लॉक और हल्के में स्टेट बैंक या नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक की एक एक ब्रांच खोली जाये, ताकि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की ओर तरक्की हो और छोटे किसानों को नैशनलाइज्ड बैंकों का पूरा फायदा मिले ।

मैं एक मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ बिहार सरकार को यहाँ से बहुत सा रुपया दिया जाता है लेकिन उस में मेरी काफी रुपया सग्नड हो जाता है । म की वजह यह है कि वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का कोई फिनांशल कंट्रोलर नहीं है । दूसरे, जिस काम के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है, वह उस पर मर्फ न कर के दूसरी तरफ डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाता है । और नतीजा यह होता है कि जहाँ इम्बैलेन्स है वहाँ और ज्यादा इम्बैलेन्स होते जाते हैं । इसलिए आप एक फाइनेंशियल कंट्रोलर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का हमारी स्टेट के लिए जरूर दे दें क्योंकि वहाँ सारी चीजें हैं, कोयला है, लोहा है और सारी चीजें हैं लेकिन फिर भी जब हम पर कॅपिटल देखते हैं तो हमारी गर्दन शर्म से झुक जाती है । इसलिए आप वहाँ एक फाइनेंशियल कंट्रोलर रखें ताकि आप का नज़्म बज्जत उस पर बरकरार रहे और वहाँ पर आप देते हैं उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल हो सके ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा । डाउट मिश्रेशन आज मारे मुल्क में हाहाकार मचाए हुए हैं । बिहार में, गुजरात में, आंध्र में, असम में, राजस्थान में, इन सभी प्रदेशों में एक हागामा मचा हुआ है । लेकिन आप देखें कि इस के लिए परमानेंट स्टेप क्या आप ने किया है ? 25 साल हमारी आज्ञादी

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

के हो गए। इतने सालों में हम ने क्या किया? मेरी समझ में जिस तरह से प्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड एक ग्राप ने परमानेंट बनाया हुआ है उसी तरह से एका परमानेंट ड्राउट कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाए जिसकी यह इयूटी हो कि जहां भी बेदर फोरकास्टा जाता है वहां वह इम्पीड एटली जा कर देखे कि क्या जरूरत है उस हल्के की। फौरन वह टीम वहां जा कर उस इलाके की हालत को स्टडी करे और पानी की जरूरत हो तो पानी पहुंचाए, पाइप लाइन की जरूरत हो तो पाइप लाइन पहुंचाए। गल्ले की जरूरत हो गल्ला दे। लेकिन यह एक परमानेंट फीचर होना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि जब ड्राउट हो गया तब हम उस के मुताल्लिक सोचने की बात कर रहे हैं। इस को ग्राप परमानेंट बेसिस पर बनाये और वार फूटिंग पर ग्राप इस को फाइट करे।

दूसरी बात ग्राप होल सेल ट्रेड गेहू का ले रहे हैं। बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन कुछ भाई लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है। तो होने दिया जाय। जनता जिस से सुखी हो उस से बढ कर खुशी की बात क्या हो सकती है? उस के लिए अगर बोर्ड से लोगों को कुछ कुर्बानी भी देनी पड़े तो वह भी दे देगे। (अपवाह) . .

वाजपेयी जी को ता तकलीफ होगी ही। यह मैं जानता हू। इसीलिए तो मैं बोला हू। मैं यह भर्ज कर रहा था कि गेहू का होलसेल ट्रेड जो लिया गया है, वह एक बड़ी भ्रष्टाचारी पेशकदमी है। लेकिन साथ साथ मुझे यह खतरा है कि खाने वालों को तो फायदा हो सकता है लेकिन पैदा करने वालों का सायब न हो। इसलिए पैदा करने वालों की हालत को सुधारना होगा। दूसरे ग्राप को एक स्टैबिलिटी करनी होगी। उस के लिए ग्राप को पूरा इन्तजाम करना होगा।

अब मैं अपने जिले पूर्णिया की बात रखना चाहता हू। आप देखेंगे फिक्स मोजूब है कि

यह जिला मगहराह जूट लिए, पाट के लिए और च पाट की एक खास क्वालिटी होती है जो पूरे भारत में कहीं नहीं होती है। वह एक खास किस्म का पाट होता है जिस का नाब है सोनाबग। मैं ग्राप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हू कि उस क्वालिटी का पाट पूरे भारत में कहीं नहीं होता है। लेकिन उस के लिए आज तक एक जूट मिल नहीं हो सकी। आज तक उस के कच्चे माल की पूरी खपत नहीं हो सकती जो कि लाखों रुपया का फारेन एक्सचेंज लाता है। उस की दो ही बजह है। एक तो यह है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटी उस जिले के अंदर नहीं है और उस में भी रेलवे लाइन खास तौर से नहीं है। हमारे रेलवे के मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रोजेक्ट दिया है कि निर्मली से कोरविजगज तक गेनवे लाइन जायगी। मैं वजीर खजाना से भर्ज करूंगा कि इसी को एक्सटेंड कर के वाया जोकि हाट और बहादुरगंज होते हुए गलगलिया तक कर दे ताकि उन हलकों से जहां कच्चा माल अधिक मिलता है वह ग्राप की मंडियों तक पहुंचा सके और ग्राप उस को बाहर के मुल्कों में भेज सके।

लास्ट बट नाट दि लीस्ट, मैं एक बात कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा। हाला कि वजीर खजाना उस से ताल्लुक कुछ कम रखते हैं लेकिन फिर भी रखते तो हैं ही क्यों कि देश के वजीर हैं। आप देखिए कि टैक्स तो सारे लोग देते हैं, छोटे बड़े सब लोग और छोटे लोगों से बड़ी सख्ती के साथ टैक्स बसूल किया जाता है। लेकिन जब दंगे फसाद होते हैं तो वही बेचारे छोटे लोग मारे जाते हैं और बड़े लोग जो कि टैक्स इवेयर हैं, जिन के ऊपर लाखों लाख रुपया बाकी है, जिन के अकाउंट्स अभी हमारे दोस्त ने दिए हैं, उन की तो जान बचायी जाती है, उनकी तो पूरे तौर से खिदमत होती है और छोटे लोग जो टैक्स देने वाले हैं, दंगे फसाद जहां होने हैं वहां उन्हीं की उम्मादा मीत होती है। कल अखबारों में मैंने देखा, इस्फाक की बात है, कल उन में अलीगढ़ के कमिशन



کی بات ہو رہی تھی۔ اس میں کہ ڈاکٹر  
فریدی ساڑھ ہیں۔ ان کی تو ساڑھ ساڑھ  
باج کال باجیہدی سے چل رہی ہیں۔۔۔  
(بھابھان)۔۔۔۔۔ انہوں نے بڑی خوشی سے  
اس ریمٹ میں ایک کلین بیٹ بچنے کیسی  
بوسٹ کی پارٹی کو دے دی کہ ساڑھ، ان کا  
کوئی ہاض نہیں تھا۔ لیکن باخیر، لوگ  
اتنے بےوقوف تو نہیں ہیں۔ ساری بات جانتے  
ہیں بےسی حالات میں ہوم مینسٹری کی بیکول  
پوری کوشش ہوئی باخیر کہ ایسی جگہوں  
میں جہاں بچے فساد ہوتے ہوں، ان کی رोकشام  
کے لیے پورا ہتھام ہونا باخیر۔ باخیر  
ڈراڈبل ہو، ہرجن ہو، مسلمان ہو، کوئی  
بھی ہو، ایک سکولر اور ڈیموکریٹک سٹیت  
کا اصول ہے کہ اس کی جان-ب-مال کی  
ہفاجت ہوئی باخیر۔

باخیر میں بڑے بھابھ کے ساتھ ایک بات  
کہنا باخیر ہاں اور بھ ہے باپکی ٹیکس-  
ٹاڈل پالیسی۔ کرل-بوریونٹیک ٹیکسٹاڈل  
پالیسی بناڈے۔ ڈیرکشن اور ڈیرکٹ  
سے ہمارا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا، ہمارے  
دش کے 80 پرتیسات لوگ گاؤں میں رہتے  
ہیں، بے لوگ ٹیکس دیتے ہیں لیکن  
فاڈا ان لوگوں کو نہیں ہوتا ہے۔  
اس لیے کرل بوریونٹیک ٹیکسٹاڈل  
پالیسی بناڈے تاکہ گریڈو  
کا فایڈا ہو۔

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کشن  
کنج) - جناب صدر - میں فائننس  
منسٹر (وزیر خزانہ) صاحب کو  
موجودہ بجٹ پیش کرنے کے  
لئے بہ بارک باد پیش کرتا ہوں -  
لیکن ساتھ ساتھ میں آٹکا دھیان  
ملک کے سامنے جو کچھ مسئلے پیش  
ہیں انکی طرف بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں -  
یہ طے بات ہے کہ ملک میں جتنے  
مسئلے ہیں، جتنی مصیبتیں ہیں، -  
پراہمزم ہیں، آنکومڈنظر رکھتے ہوئے  
اس سے بہتر بجٹ کوئی پیش

نہیں ہو سکتا تھا۔ آپ دیکھیں تو  
آپکو پتہ چلے گا کہ پورے ملک کے  
پوری حصے سے لے کر بچہمی حصے  
تک اور دکھنی حصے سے لے کر آتری  
حصے تک طرح طرح کی گرڈیاں  
ہیں، پھر چاہے وہ لینڈ کے نام پر  
ہوں، ذات کے نام پر ہوں، پرائٹ  
کے نام پر ہوں، فرقے کے نام پر ہوں  
یا کسی دوسرے نام پر ہوں۔ اس  
حالت میں ہم سبھوں کا یہ فرض ہو جاتا  
ہے کہ ہم بہت ہی گمبھیر طریقے  
سے ان مسئلوں پر سوچ وچار کریں -  
اور آٹکا کچھ حل نکالیں۔ میں سمجھتا  
ہوں کہ ان ساری خرابیوں کی جڑ  
ریجنل امبیلینس ہیں۔ اگر ریجنل  
امبیلینس ملک سے دور ہو جاتے ہیں  
تو بہت سے مسئلے خود بخود حل ہو  
سکتے ہیں۔ آپ دیکھیں گے  
بیکورڈ علاقے ریجنل امبیلینسز کی  
زد میں ہیں، اس وقت - اور سرکار  
نے جن ضلعوں کا نام لیا ہے بیکورڈ نیس  
میں، اس پر سرکار کیا خرچ کر رہی  
ہے۔ ان ضلعوں کے نام پر دوسرے  
حلقوں کی بہت تیزی کے ساتھ ترقی  
کی جارہی ہے اور یہی ان جھگڑوں  
کی جڑ ہے، جو لینگویج، ذات  
اور پرائٹ وغیرہ کے نام پر ملک کے  
مختلف حصوں میں آٹھ کھڑے ہوئے  
ہیں۔ اس مسئلے کو حل کرنے کا  
ایک ہی طریقہ ہے کہ ہند سرکار  
فوری طور پر اور بہت مضبوطی کے  
ساتھ ڈسٹرکٹ لیول میں پلاننگ شروع  
کریں۔ ہر ضلع میں ڈسٹرکٹ  
پلاننگ بورڈز بنائے جائیں۔ جن کے



[شیخ محمد جمیل الرحمان]

اھیکش (صدر) اور سہرا ہیلکھیا نمائندوں میں سے ہوں۔ مثلاً ہلویلیہ اور لہجیسیلچرز کے ممبران ہوں۔ سرکار فنڈز کا الاٹمنٹ آن بورڈ کو کرے اور آنکے کام پر نگرانی رکھے۔ وہ بورڈ پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے جواب دہ ہوں اور پارلیمنٹ کو اس بارے میں اطلاع دیتے ہیں کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے کتنے فنڈز دیئے ہیں، کتنے کام کرنے ہیں اور کتنے کام کئے گئے ہیں۔

آج کا حالت ہے؟ یہاں سے سٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کو فنڈز الاٹ کئے جائے ہیں۔ سیاسی وجوہات سے یا دوسرے وجوہات سے۔ جن حلقوں میں یہ روپہ خرچ کیا جانا چاہیئے، وہاں نہ خرچ ہو کر شہروں میں خرچ کیا جانا ہے اور یہاں اعداد و شمار بھیج دیئے جاتے ہیں کہ اتنی ترقی ہو گئی ہے۔ اس وجہ سے ہمارے گلوں کی حالت بد سے بدتر ہو رہی جا رہی ہے۔ میں وزیر خزانہ صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہلک کے ہیکورڈ ڈسٹرکٹ کے لئے کم سے کم دس ہزار کروڑ روپہ الاٹ کریں، وہ روپہ ضلعوں کو پاپولیشن (آبادی) بیسیس پر دیا جائے، اس کو ڈسٹرکٹ بیسیس پر دیا جائے اس کو ڈسٹرکٹ پلاننگ بورڈوں کے ماتحت استعمال کیا جائے، ہلک کے نمائندوں کا اس میں پورا ہاتھ ہو اور ہند سرکار اور پارلیمنٹ کے اس بات کے بعض خبر

ہو کہ اس روپے کا صحیح معنوں میں استعمال ہو رہا ہے یا نہیں۔ یہ خوشی کی بات ہے کہ فائنانس منسٹر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ہلنچ لاکھ لوگوں کو امپلائمنٹ دی جائیگی۔ لیکن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہر ایک ضلع میں کم سے کم ایک ایک ہزار آدمیوں کو ضرور امپلائمنٹ دینے کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ اس سلسلے میں خاص طور پر ہیکورڈ ڈسٹرکٹ کی طرف دھیان دنا چاہئے، کیونکہ آج تک ساری گڑبڑی انہی حلقوں میں ہو رہی ہے، جہاں اکنومک امپیلیس ہے، جہاں کی معاشی حالت بد تو ہو گئی ہے۔

چھوٹی انڈسٹریز کی طرف بھی پورا دھیان دیا جانا چاہیئے اور جن ضلعوں کو ہیکورڈ قرار دیا گیا ہے ان میں زیادہ سے زیادہ چھوٹی انڈسٹریز لگائی جانی چاہئے۔

جہاں تک گرین ریوولیوشن (سبز انقلاب) کا تعلق ہے اس میں شبہ نہیں ہے کہ ملک نے اناج کی پیداوار میں بہت ترقی کی ہے۔ لیکن میں دیکھتا ہوں اور میں نے کئی دوستوں کو بھی یہ کہتے سنا ہے کہ جس مقصد سے ہیکورڈ کا نیشنلائزیشن کیا گیا تھا وہ مقصد فیت ہو چکا ہے۔ چھوٹے کسانوں کو نیشنلائزڈ ہیکورڈ سے بہتہ پریشان ہوتے ہیں۔ ہیکورڈ کے ہیڈ کوارٹرز چالیس چالیس پچاس پچاس سال دور ہوتے ہیں۔ آئی لوگوں کو وہاں کے

کئی چکر لگانے پڑتے ہیں۔ لیکن بھر بھی آنکو بنکوں سے کوئی آسانی نہیں ملتی ہے۔ میرا سچاوا ہے کہ ہر حلقے میں سٹیٹ بینک کی ایک ایک برانچ کھولی جائے تاکہ گرین ریولوشن کی اور ترقی ہو اور چھوٹے کاشتکاروں کو نیشنلائزڈ بنکوں کا پورا فائدہ ملے۔

میں ایک مثال پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ بہار سرکار کو یہاں سے بہت سا روپیہ دیا جاتا ہے لیکن اس میں سے کالی روپیہ سرینڈر ہو جاتا ہے۔ اسکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں ہر گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا کوئی فنانشل کنٹرولر نہیں ہے۔ دوسرے جس کام کے لئے روپیہ دیا جاتا ہے وہ اسپر خرچ نہ کر کے دوسری طرف ڈائریورٹ کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ اور نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ جہاں امبیلینسز ہیں وہاں ہر اور زیادہ امبیلینسز ہوتے جاتے ہیں۔ اس لئے آپ ایک فنانشل کنٹرولر گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا ہماری سٹیٹ کے لئے ضرور دیدیا جائے۔ کیونکہ وہاں ساری چیزیں ہیں، کوئلہ ہے، لوہا ہے اور ساری چیزیں ہیں۔ لیکن بھر بھی ہر کھیٹا انکم (فی کس آمدنی) دیکھتے ہیں تو ہماری گردن شرم سے جھک جاتی ہے۔ اسلئے آپ وہاں ایک فنانشل کنٹرولر رکھیں تاکہ آپکا نظم و ضبط اس پر برقرار رہے اور وہ روپیہ جو آپ دیتے ہیں اسکا پورا انتظام ہو سکے۔

میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہوں گا۔ ڈراوٹ سپوریشن آج ہمارے

ملک میں ہاھاکار مچ رہا ہے۔ بہار میں، گجرات میں، آندھر میں، آسام میں اور راجستھان میں ان سبھی پردیشوں میں ایک ہنگامہ مچا ہوا ہے۔ لیکن آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اسکے لئے پرمانینٹ فیچر کیا آپ نے کیا ہے؟ پچیس سال ہماری آزادی کے ہو گئے ہیں۔ اننے سالوں میں ہم نے کیا کیا؟ میری سمجھ میں جس طرح سے فلڈ کنٹرول بورڈ ایک آپ نے پرمانینٹ بنایا اس طرح سے ایک پرمانینٹ ڈراوٹ کنٹرول بورڈ بنائیں جس کی یہ ڈیوٹی ہو کہ جہاں بھی ویدر فورکاسٹ آتا ہے وہاں وہ امپڈنٹی جاکر دیکھے کہ کیا ضرورت ہے اس حلقے کی۔ فوراً وہ ٹیم وہاں جا کر اس علاقے کی حالت کو سنڈی (مطالبہ) کرے اور ہائی کی ضرورت ہو تو ہائی پہنچائے، ہائپ لائن کی ضرورت ہو تو ہائپ لائنیں پہنچائے۔ غلے کی ضرورت ہو تو غلہ پہنچادیں۔ لیکن یہ ایک پرمانینٹ فیچر ہونا چاہیے۔ یہ نہیں کہ جب ڈراوٹ ہو گیا تب ہم اس کے متعلق سوچنے کی بات کریں۔ اسکو آپ پرمانینٹ بیسیس پر بنائیں اور وار فوننگ پر آپ اسکو فائنٹ کریں۔

دوسری بات۔ آپ ہول سیل ٹریڈ کیسوں کا لیے رہے ہیں۔ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے۔ لیکن کچھ بھائی لوگوں کو بڑی تقلیب ہو رہی ہے۔ تو ہونے دیا جائے۔ جتنا کو جس سے سکھ ہو اس سے بڑھ کر خوشی کی

[شری محمود جمیل الرحمان]

بات کیا ہو سکتی ہے؟ اُسکے لئے اگر تھوڑے سے لوگوں کو کچھ قربانی بھی دینا پڑے تو وہ بھی دے دینگے۔

واجبی جی کو تکلیف ہو گئی ہے۔ یہ میں جانتا ہوں۔ اسی لئے تو میں بول رہا ہوں۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ گیسوں کا ہول سیل ٹریڈ جو لیا گیا ہے وہ ایک بڑی اچھی پیش قدمی ہے۔ لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ مجھے یہ خطرہ ہے کہ کھانے والوں کو تو فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے لیکن پیدا کرنے والوں کو شاید یہ نہ ہو۔ اسلئے پیدا کرنے والوں کی حالت کو سدھارنا ہوگا۔ دوسرے آپ کو ایک سٹیبلٹی کرنی ہوگی۔ اس کے لئے آپ کو پورا انتظام کرنا ہوگا۔

اب میں اپنے ضلع پورنہ کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ فگرز بوجود ہیں کہ یہ ضلع مشہور ہے جوٹ کے لئے۔ ہاٹ کے لئے اور یہاں ہاٹ کی ایک خاص کوالٹی ہوتی ہے جو پورے بھارت میں کہیں نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ وہ ایک خاص قسم کا ہاٹ ہوتا ہے جس کا نام ہے سوناہنگ۔ میں آپکو یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کوالٹی کا ہاٹ پورے بھارت میں کہیں نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے لئے آج تک ایکسچوٹ مل نہیں ہو سکی۔ آج تک اس کے کچے مال کی کھپت

نہیں ہو سکی جو کہ لاکھوں روپے کا فارن ایکسچینج لاتا ہے۔ اسکی دوہی وجہ ہیں۔ ایک تو یہ کہ ٹرانسپورٹ فیسلیٹیز (سہولیت) اس ضلع کے اندر نہیں ہے اور اس میں بھی ریلوے لائن خاص طور پر نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے ریلوے کے متبری مہودیہ نے ایک پربوزل دیا ہے کہ نرملی سے غارسکنج تک ریلوے لائن جائیگی۔ میں وزیر خزانہ سے عرض کرونگا کہ اسکو ایکٹینڈ کر کے وایہ جوگی ہاٹ اور بہادر گنج ہوتے ہوئے گلگلیا نک کر دیں تاکہ ان حلقوں سے جہاں کچا مال ادھک ملتا ہے وہ آپ کی منڈیوں تک پہنچا سکیں اور آپ اس کو باہر کے ملکوں میں بھیج سکیں۔

لاسٹ ہٹ ناٹ دی لیسٹ۔ میں ایک بات کہہ کر بیٹھ جاؤنگا۔ حالانکہ وزیر خزانہ اس سے تعلق کچھ کم رکھتے ہیں لیکن پھر بھی رکھتے تو ہیں ہی کیونکہ دیس کے وزیر ہیں۔ آپ دیکھئے کہ ٹیکس تو سارے لوگ دیتے ہیں، چھوٹے بڑے سب لوگ اور چھوٹے لوگوں سے بڑی سختی کے ساتھ ٹیکس وصول کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن جب دنگے فساد ہوتے ہیں تو وہی بھارے چھوٹے لوگ مارے جاتے ہیں اور بڑے لوگ جو کہ ٹیکس ایویڈر کہلاتے ہیں جنکے اوپر لاکھوں روپے باقی ہیں جنکے آنکڑے ابھی ہمارے دوست نے دیئے ہیں، انکی تو جان بچانی

جالتے ہیں، انکی تو پورے طور سے خدمت ہوتی ہے اور چھوٹے لوگ جو ٹیکس دینے والے ہیں، دنگے فساد جہاں ہوتے ہیں وہاں ان ہی کی زیادہ موتیں ہوتی ہیں۔ کل اخباروں میں میں نے دیکھا، اتفاق کی بات ہے۔ کل ان میں علی گڑھ کے کنوینشن کی بات ہو رہی تھی۔ اس میں ایک ڈاکٹر فریدی صاحب ہیں۔ انکی توساٹھ کانٹھ آجکل واجہتی جی سے چل رہی ہے۔ . . . (وودھان) . . . ان فسادات میں ایک کلین چٹ اپنے دوست کو دیدی کہ صاحب آنکا کوئی ہاتھ نہیں تھا۔ لیکن آخر لوگ اتنے بیوقوف تو نہیں ہیں۔ ویسی حالت میں ہوم منسٹری کی پوری کوشش ہونی چاہئے کہ ایسی جگہوں میں جہاں دنگے فساد ہوں انکی روک تھام کے لئے پورا انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔ چاہے ٹرائبل ہو، ہریجن ہو، مسلمان ہو، کوئی بھی ہو، ابک سیکولر اور ڈیموکریٹک سٹیٹ کا اصول ہے کہ اس کی جان و مال کی حفاظت ہونی چاہئے۔

آخر میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ ہے آپ ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی کے بارے میں۔ رورل اورینیٹیڈ ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی بنائیے۔ ٹیریلین اور ٹیریکٹ سے ہمارا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا ہمارے دیش کے اسی فیصدی لوگ گلوں میں رہتے ہیں۔

وہ لوگ ٹیکس دیتے ہیں لیکن فائدہ ان لوگوں کو نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے رورل اور بینیڈ ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی بنانے تک کہ غریبوں کا فائدہ ہو۔

**श्री राम सह्याय पांडेय (राजनंदसाहब) :**  
 सभापति जी, मैं यदि इस बजट और बजट की पूर्ण समीक्षा की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करू तो सहसा यह अनुभव होता है कि यह वर्ष, 1972-73 के वर्ष का मूल्य मूल्यांकन करू तो यह वर्ष प्रभाव का वर्ष, कमियों का वर्ष और परिस्थितियों का वर्ष रहा है। कुछ व्यवस्थाओं से हम प्रकट बच्चे हुए हैं, कुछ व्यवस्थाओं में अपने आप से बच्चे हुए हैं। जो परिस्थितियाँ हमारे हाथ में नहीं हैं उन का भी मूल्यांकन अर्थात् व्यवस्था में हमें करना पड़ता है। हम ने जो भी आंकड़े तैयार किए थे, 1972-73 के सन्दर्भ में योजना के माध्यम से जो कल्पना की थी, उस के परिणाम स्वरूप मुद्रा उपलब्धि भी हुई, 8 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 13 प्रतिशत तक मुद्रा उपलब्धि हुई; लेकिन यदि यह उत्पादन के साथ चलती और उत्पादन का माध्यम 5 प्रतिशत भी बन गया होता तो भावो पर यह प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता। मुद्रा उपलब्धि के साथ साथ उत्पादन की स्थिति बढ़ती जाय तो भावो पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा लेकिन पड़ा। एक तरफ मुद्रा उपलब्धि हुई 12-13 प्रतिशत तक पहुँची, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ भाव बढ़े।

एक साधारण सा अर्थ व्यवस्था का सिद्धान्त है—सप्लाई और डिमाण्ड का। सप्लाई और डिमाण्ड एक सिम्पल इकनॉमिक प्रोजेक्शन है लेकिन फिर भी हमारी सप्लाई के पीछे जो एक व्यवस्था है, वह हम को अन्धकार में डाल देती है और मैं आप को साधुवाद देता हूँ—इसलिए कि आप ने एक ऐसा निर्णय लिया, एक ऐसा इन्कलाबी कदम उठाया है कि खाने की वस्तुओं का तमाम

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

होल-सेल ट्रेड (व्यापार) उत्पादन से लेकर वितरण तक का दायित्व आपने सम्भाल लिया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि बड़ा कठिन काम है, लेकिन जितनी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएँ और सामग्री है यह राष्ट्र बहुत बड़ा है, इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था बड़ी कठिन है लेकिन हम जनता को जंगल में नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। हमारा दायित्व सीधे सीधे बनता है कि जो जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएँ हैं उनका उत्पादन से लेकर वितरण तक का दायित्व अपने ऊपर लें। कुछ निजी क्षेत्र में उत्पादन है, उसका उत्पादन ब्रे करें, लेकिन उसका वितरण भी

18 hrs.

आपको लेना होगा ताकि प्राफिटियरिंग, होर्डिंग और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग पर आपका अंकुश और नियंत्रण रह सके। हम जब इस कठिन काल में अभाव के काल में, कमी के काल में गुजरते, है वो असंतोष का जन्म होता है। हम चाहते हैं जब सेल्फ जेनरेंटिंग एकोनामी के केन्सेप्ट को लेकर चलते हैं तो हमारे साधन, सम्पदा, पूँजी, श्रम—यह सब कुछ विवेक के नियोजन की तुला पर रखकर कुछ इस ढंग से चलें ताकि देश को दिखा सकें कि हम इस देश की समृद्धि के मार्ग में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह बजट समाजवादी हो चाहे न हो लेकिन यह कहना कि यह पूँजीवादी है या यह कहना कि साम्यवादी है या यह कहना यह समाजवादी है, मैं कहता हूँ चव्हाण जी, यह बजट प्रयोगवादी है। कोई भी वाद समृद्धि की तुला पर नहीं रख सकते हैं जब तक कि कमियों के पेरे में फंसे हुए हों। समाजवाद एक कल्पना का नाम है, एक सिद्धांत का नाम है, एक दर्शन का नाम है जिसमें हम आश्वासन देते हैं कि हम तुम को समृद्धि-भोजन, वस्त्र, निवास, औषधि, रोगों से सुरक्षा—से वंचित रखेंगे। यह एक आश्वासन है जिसका समाजवाद नाम है। और जो साधन है उनका समान रूप से वितरण होगा। लेकिन यदि उत्पादन

नहीं होगा, यदि हम साधनों का समन्वय नहीं कर सकेंगे, यदि पूँजी की वृद्धि नहीं होगी, खेत सूखे रहेंगे, खेत है लेकिन उनकी सिंचाई नहीं होगी, पानी है लेकिन उसको प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, हम हरित क्रांति की बात करते हैं लेकिन 348 मिलियन एकड़ धरती पर हमारी खेती होती है लेकिन 210 मिलियन एकड़ पर ही सिंचाई का प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें 77.3 मिलियन एकड़ में सीधी सिंचाई नहरों के पानी से होती है और 33.3 मिलियन एकड़ में सब-स्वायल अन्डर-ग्राउंड वाटर से सिंचाई होती है और 200 मिलियन एकड़ में प्रावधान के होते हुए भी हम कोई प्रबंध नहीं कर सके हैं जिसने हमको अभाव के मार्ग में धकेल दिया है। चव्हाण साहब तमाम अनप्रोडक्टिव इन्वेस्टमेंट को पांच साल के लिए बन्द कर दें क्योंकि जैसा हम देखते हैं सबसे पहले बच्चे का जन्म होने के साथ जब आक्सीजन देते हैं तो एक अवाज निकलती है, वह दूध चाहता है, भोजन चाता है और अन्त में मरने के समय में उसके मुँह में गंगाजल डाला जाता है। तो यह जो प्रक्रिया है, जो उदरपूर्ति का सम्बन्ध है भोजन से उसके लिए आपको प्राथमिकता देनी होगी, वारफुटिंग पर देनी होगी और इसके दो पहिए हैं—खेती और सिंचाई। सिंचाई के साथ साथ पावर, उपकरण, अच्छी खाद, फर्टिलाइजर और हाइब्रिड सीड आते हैं। यदि इनका प्रबंध आप करेंगे तो आपको एपोलोजिटिक होने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। एक बार यदि प्रकृति भी हमारे नाराज हो जाय तो भी हमारा काम चल जायेगा। हमारे पास 3600 मिलियन एकड़ फीट वाटर है। समस्त संसार में पानी का पांचवाँ हिस्सा हमको प्राप्त है लेकिन हम केवल 150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हम रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज की बात करते हैं लेकिन संसार में रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज है और हम भी उससे ग्रस्त हैं। संसार की धरती

का दो प्रतिशत हमारे पास है और जनसंख्या 14 प्रतिशत है लेकिन पानी पांच प्रतिशत है। हम यदि पानी का संयोजन खेती की तरफ उन्मुख कर दें, जितना पानी एश्वोर्ड रेनफाल से मिलता है, वारफुटिंग पर प्राथमिकता देकर उसका प्रबंध करें तो हमें सफलता प्राप्त हो सकती है। हमारे राव साहब हर उत्तर के लिए इस प्रकार तैयार होकर आते हैं कि उनको याद करने की जरूरत ही नहीं, उनके मुंह से आंकड़े ऐसे निकलते हैं जैसे मालूम पड़ता है उसे कन्वर्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिये कि यह अभ्यस्त है आंकड़े देने के लिये। अन्त में क्या कहते हैं कि Unfortunately I am sorry there is no fund. फण्ड कौन जैनरेट करेगा? 100 में से 72 लोग जो गांवों में रहते हैं उन के द्वारा खेती से जैनरेट होगा। वही उसकी टर्बाइन है, वही अर्थ-व्यवस्था की कुन्जी है, वही व्हील है, पहिया है। इस प्रकार जगन्नाथ की रथ यात्रा वहां से सम्पन्न होगी, आप खेती की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। एक बार को नाइलान, रेयान आदि जितने सौफिस्टीकेटेड प्राइव्शन्स हैं वह बन्द हो जायें तो कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। आप के सामने आज चैलेंज है कि तमाम वैंलफेयर की योजनाओं को पांच साल के लिये बन्द कर दें और सारे के सारे साधन गांवों की तरफ मोड़ दें। पानी, बिजली और एप्रोच रोड देंगे तो यह सब कुछ साधन सम्पन्न हो सकते हैं। गांवों की धरती सूखी है और वह प्यासी है, सारा जन समुदाय भूखा है। जिस देश की धरती प्यासी है उस देश की जनता कभी भी पेट भर कर भोजन प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती है। कम पानी है हमारे देश में एक राजस्थान को छोड़कर कर सारे देश में पानी है। मध्य प्रदेश में 50 इंच पानी बरसता है, छत्तीसगढ़ की धरती पर 50 इंच पानी ऊपर से बरसता है, नदी नालों का पानी बह जाता है, सूख जाता है, कोई उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण उस का कोई सदुपयोग नहीं हो पाता। हम सारे

देश को चावल खिला सकते हैं, मालवा गेहूं खिला सकता है। महाराष्ट्र में ऊंची नीची जमीन हैं वहां पर श्रमशील लोग हैं, बहुत कुछ पैदा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर 7, 8 प्रतिशत ही सिंचाई का प्रौविजन हो सका है। महाराष्ट्र का श्रम बेकार जाता है और पानी बेकार जाता है इसलिये कि व्यवस्थायें हमारी ठीक नहीं हो सकी हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में अगर प्रायरीटीज फिक्स कर दें तो आप को कुछ अपोलोजेटिक होने की जरूरत नहीं है। और संज्ञा चाहे कुछ दें, हम समृद्धवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं, इसलिये हम समाजवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं अन्ततोगत्वा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप ने एक अच्छा प्रयोग किया। बांगला देश एक तरफ, लड़ाई दूसरी तरफ, 14, 15 सौ करोड़ रुपये लड़ाई साधनों पर जाता है फिर भी 1971-72 में 710 करोड़ का आप का घाटे का बजट था। 1972-73 में उस को घटा कर 550 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया। 1973-74 में 377 करोड़ रुपये का रखा, और उस में 292 करोड़ रुपये टैक्सेज से आप ले रहे हैं 18 करोड़ डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज से और 274 करोड़ इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज से—इस प्रकार 85 करोड़ का घाटा रखा है। लेकिन पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में 150 करोड़ इस में जायेगा, और यह जो आप गल्ले का व्यापार करने जा रहे हैं, थोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं, 100, 150 करोड़ इसमें जायेगा, कुछ और राहत फण्ड में जायेगा। इसलिये इस घाटे की व्यवस्था को भी आप ने नियन्त्रित किया है, इसके लिए आपको साधुवाद है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 20 परसेन्ट के करीब आपके डायरेक्ट टैक्सज हैं। मैं समझता हूं इस अनुपात में थोड़ी सी और कमी हो सकती है। इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज 80 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया है। मैं आपको कहता हूं कि केपिटल लेवी असेस कीजिए, 10 परसेन्ट तक की उसमें गुंजाइश है। 50 से 100 करोड़ रुपये के असेट्स हैं,

[श्री राम सरण पांडेय]

आप 10 परसेन्ट लगा दीजिए बहुत रुपया आ जाएगा। अगर डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज के रास्ते बन्द हो गये हों और उत्पादन पर असर पड़ता है तो जो असरेट्स 50, 100 करोड़ के हैं उन पर आप कैपिटल लेवी टैक्सेज लगा सकते हैं और रुपया ले सकते हैं। इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स सब देते हैं, और मुद्रास्फीति के कारण भाव बढ़ते हैं, इन भावों का चैलेन्ज आपको स्वीकार करना होगा और कोई न कोई मार्ग आपको लेना होगा।

मैं एक बात और कहकर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करूंगा। आपको इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि आपने शिक्षित नवयुवकों को आश्वासन दिया है कि हम अपनी पन्च-वर्षीय योजना के माध्यम से पांच लाख शिक्षित तरुणों को काम देंगे। आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है क्योंकि यह समस्या बड़ी भयंकर है, बड़ी कठोर है। जो लोग शिक्षा पाकर कालेजों में तैयार होते हैं वह तो हैं ही, लेकिन गांवों में रहने वाले लोग जो हैं उनकी हालत यह हो गई है कि वहां के बूढ़े बेल और युवा शिक्षित शहरों की ओर भागते हैं, लेकिन उनको काम नहीं मिलता। आपने शिक्षा के लिए पांच लाख रुपयों को व्यवस्था की है। आपके मुंह में घी शक्कर। आप इसमें सफल हों। लेकिन इसके लिए आपको प्रयास करना होगा। कहीं ऐसा न हो जाए कि यह आश्वासन आश्वासन का ही रूप धारण करके न रह जाए।

एक बात और है। हमारे देश की जनसंख्या प्रति वर्ष 2.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ती है। हमारी धरती संसार की तुलना में 2 प्रतिशत है, आबादी 14 प्रतिशत है और जो जल हमको वर्षा और नदियों से प्राप्त होता है वह 5 प्रतिशत है। जो यहां की आबादी प्रति वर्ष सवा करोड़ बढ़ती जाती है, उसके लिए आखिर आप क्या करेंगे?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):  
आप बतलाइये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से आपके लिए क्या कह सकता हूं? लेकिन स्थिति को देखकर—आपको कुछ करना होगा। यह आपकी ही चिन्ता नहीं है, इस देश की ही चिन्ता नहीं है, यह ऐसे बड़े देशों की चिन्ता है जिनके पास साधन कम है। हम अपने साधनों की उपलब्धि में आगे चल रहे हैं, लेकिन हम अपने साधनों का भली भांति संयोजन नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं जनसंख्या के सम्बन्ध में आपको क्या राय दूं? मैंने अपना काम बन्द कर दिया है। मैं कोई बच्चे पैदा नहीं कर रहा हूं। मेरे चार बच्चे हैं, वही अच्छे रहें, मेरे लिए यही काफी है। मैं तो इस मामले में प्रयोगवादी हूं। अगर मैं कुछ और छोटा होता, और दो ही बच्चे पैदा करने की मांग होती तो दो ही करता। आज जनसंख्या को बात पर लोगों को हंसी आती है, लेकिन यह बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है। यह जो हमारी रथ यात्रा है उसके पहिए को पीछे नहीं ढकेलना चाहिए। मैंने आपको प्रयोगवादी की संज्ञा दी है। प्रयोगवादी संसार में सबसे बड़ा दूरदर्शी होता है। इसलिए आप इस प्रयोगवाद में सफल हों, आप हों और आप इस देश को समाजवाद की दिशा में लिए चलें।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपने जिस साहस और विश्वास के साथ बजट पेश किया है, उसको देखते हुए मैं यह समझता हूं कि हाथी अपनी चाल चलेगा।

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul):  
While I rise to speak on the budget proposals for the year 1973-74, let me first of all congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for a well thoughtout budget. The various concessions announced by him for the development of backward areas and for sponsored research and for exports and also the measures proposed for encouraging

widely held companies are no doubt in keeping with the socio-economic objective spelt out by our Government. Although there are many such praiseworthy features in the budget proposals, to my mind it appears that this budget is bound to have some inflationary effects. Therefore I wish to put forth my view points in a few words within the time available at my disposal. As the House is aware the sharp increase in price has been a matter of great concern to us all. The levies on items like textiles, aluminium and steel furnaces and the high import duty on machinery are likely to produce direct or indirect inflationary effect on the economy. Though the budget deficit has been narrowed down to Rs. 85 crores as a result of additional taxation proposals, the deficit is likely to be of the same level as of 1972-73, because Rs 200 crores of extra expenditure has to be incurred on the implementation of the Pay Commission's report. Of course, one thing is clear. If the growth of food production is well maintained, even this may not prove to be more inflationary. But it is big 'if'. One does not know how far the performance of agriculture will look up in the next rabi crop season. As we see, the draught situation in Mysore, Maharashtra, Andhra and Rajasthan is very serious and unprecedented. That itself is a pointer to us.

Then again in the industrial front, we find that despite the hopeful signs of recovery of the order of 7 per cent in 1972, the outlook does not appear to be so very good. In the recent months, production has been seriously affected by power shortage, which has given a set-back to industrial production and we are wondering how to improve it.

I quite see that to stimulate import substitution, the customs duty structure has been re-shaped in the budget. I very much agree also that there are many a socio-economic measure like the increase in the element of subsidy

for investment in backward areas. Incentives have been provided for research, development and exports. But unfortunately, the budget makes only minor concessions, very minor indeed, towards generating large savings and investment. The proposed concessions in respect of savings are only in respect of provident fund and life insurance. Of course, it is a good gesture but because of price pressure, it may not necessarily raise the capacity of the people to increase the rate of savings. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to do something better in this regard.

This apart, the industrial expansion in recent times has suffered very much both on account of economic and administrative factors. We cannot forget that the investment in industrial sector has been remaining stagnant for a long time. The statistics speak for themselves. According to the Reserve Bank study of the larger and medium public limited companies which are about 1500 or so, the rate of growth of gross capital formation declined from 11 per cent in 1966-67 to 8.7 per cent in 1970-71. Therefore, it is evident that the climate of investment has not shown any significant improvement.

There has also been a great deal of shortage of nucleus capital in the corporate sector. It can be increased only if the taxation policies are made little more favourable for the companies to save and re-invest. I further suggest here that some more incentives be provided which will encourage plough-back of profits for expansion.

I come to another aspect, and that is the importance of expenditure discipline. If I may say so, it is in expenditure on government purchases, investments in public sector industries and construction that there is maximum scope of exercising control and discipline. We have to judge the public sector, not by the investments made



[Shri P. Gangadhar]

but by the promptness with which the project is implemented and the results achieved. Therefore, I wish to stress that the administration, whether in government or in public sector, should gear all its energies and resources towards this aspect of the problem.

Let me now come to administrative growth. The House will agree with me that we must have an administrative set up which fully responds to the challenges of the time. Unfortunately, there seems a neglect of time-sense in our administration. I am sorry to say. This House is aware that the Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee had expressed grave concern at the large number of applications for industrial licences pending with the government. We are told that at the beginning of last year nearly 1,000 applications were pending for over a year. I do not know what is the position now. We all know, at the same time, that even now the situation has not improved significantly for the simple reason, let me be frank, that no government servant wants to shoulder the responsibility squarely. This position must be improved.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
नगराति महोदय, सदन में गणरूति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member resume his seat. The bell is being rung. . . . Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI P. GANGADHAR: Let me emphasize that so long as quick administrative decisions are not forthcoming, development may fail to proceed at the pace rate we have targetted in the Fifth Plan. It is not only that justice delayed is justice denied, it is also a fact that decisions taken today determine what a country will produce tomorrow. The question arises, therefore, how far it is correct on our part to blame the bureaucrats for all acts of omissions and commissions. But let us not forget that red-tapism at the official level is the rule of the day.

There are too many Departments in my opinion and too many authorities involved in the decision-making process. Not only there is a problem of sheer lack of inter-departmental co-ordination what is even more surprising is the personality conflicts which become inter-departmental rivalries and, as a result, a decision taken by one Department gets torpedoed by others. This is what it is.

Further, the IAS-dominated Civil Service plays havoc with those officials who are not members of this privileged cadre or, for that matter, who do not enjoy any kind of patronage, both political or otherwise. The House, I hope, will agree with me, and I am of the opinion that it is not enough to replace this out-fashioned bureaucracy by a progressive technocracy but it is even more important to devise administrative procedure, to help decisions to be taken without fear or favour.

In conclusion, let me repeat here that we stand today for establishing a democratic system in this country based on social justice. I would like to wind up by saying, let the tax burden fall on those who can really afford to bear it; let the taxation leave enough incentives for people to put hard work, save more and invest in increasing production and let the expenditure side be controlled by ensuring discipline in the administration.

I do hope my views on the Budget proposals will receive the attention of the Government.

With these words, I have done

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Natwarlal Patel.

श्री नटवर लाल पटेल (मेहसाणा) :  
सभापति महोदय, . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
सभापति महोदय, सदन में कौरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung. . . . now there is quorum the Member may continue.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On a point of order. Can one Member consider himself the conscience-keeper of the whole House and raise the question of decorum every time? Should it not be associated with decorum?

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order here.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Quorum is for decorum.

श्री नरेश लाल पटेल : माननीय नेहरू-मंत्र नृहृदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस सम्माननीय सदन में जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उस को समर्थन देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आप जानते हैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की स्थिति दूसरे मंत्रियों से थोड़ी-बहुत भिन्न है। भलग इस लिये है कि वह चाहें तो भी माननीय सदस्यों को खुश नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री का फर्ज मेरे ब्याल से थोड़ा-बहुत बिटर फर्ज है। जब बजट प्रपोजल आती है तो उस में कई चीजें ऐसी होती हैं, जिन के सुनने या अभ्यास करने से किसी को खुशी होती ही। जब भी कोई बजट प्रपोजल आये तो हमें इन तरीके से उन को देखना चाहिए कि अगर देश का विकास करना है या देश को आगे ले जाना है तो जो काम हम कर रहे हैं, उस के लिए वे जरूरी हैं या नहीं।

चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं बजट प्रपोजल के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा बातें नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं इकानोमिस्ट नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मेरी नजर में ये बजट प्रपोजल बिल्कुल सिम्पल और नार्मल है। नार्मल इस लिए है कि जब कोई बजट आता है, तो उस के एक दिन पहले से कुछ लोगों की नीद हराम हो जाती है और बजट आने के बाद दूसरे दिन भी कई लोगों को दबाई लेकर रात में सोना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस बजट के आने के पहले और आने के बाद न किसी की नीद हराम हुई और न दूसरे दिन दबा लेकर सोना पड़ा।

इसलिए मैं इस बजट को बिल्कुल सिम्पल और नार्मल बजट मानता हूँ।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद इस लिए दे रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने फर्ज को पूरा करने में काफी हिम्मत से काम किया है। आप जानते हैं आज देश की परिस्थिति क्या है? आज देश के सामने जो परिस्थिति है, जो समस्याएँ हैं, यदि हमें उन को हल करना है, हमें तेजी से आगे बढ़ना है, हमारे जो प्लान हैं यदि उनको एक्सीक्यूट करना है तो उस के लिये हमें पैसों का जरूरत है, बिना पैसों के कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये बजट प्रपोजल में वित्त मंत्री जी ने लेवी के बारे में जो प्रपोजल दी है उन को समर्थन दे रहा हूँ।

लेकिन मैं एक बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में खेती एक सब से बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है। यदि खेती की तरफ हम ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो देश की तरफकी होने वाली नहीं है। यदि हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो यह बात समझ लेनी चाहिए कि खेती की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा, इण्डस्ट्रीज में ही उत्पादन को ज्यादा बढ़ाना होगा। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि आज फूड ग्रेन्ज की हमारे देश में काफी शार्टेज हो गई है। जब शार्टेज हो गई है तो हमें परिस्थितियों को फेस करना होगा। इस लिये मैं आप के जरिये वित्त मंत्री जी में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बजट प्रपोजल में जिननी रकम खेती के लिये प्रावधान की है, उस से ज्यादा करना जरूरी था, क्योंकि खेती के विकास की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिये बिना हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

पिछले 25 सालों के हमारे सामने कुछ ऐसी समस्याएँ बनी आ रही हैं जिन से हमारी नीद हराम हो जाती है। मैं केवल गुजरात की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, सारे देश में

[जी मधुकर साहल बोलते]

ऐसी परिस्थिति है, कई भाष देते हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है। मे घपनी कांस्टीबूलन्सी की बात करू तो मेरे क्षेत्र में ऐसे बहुत से गांव हैं जहाँ पीने का पानी भी नहीं है। हम ने कभी भी ऐसी कल्पना नहीं की थी कि इस तरह से पानी नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि पानी और हवा तो अवधान की देन है, इन की कभी कभी नहीं पड़ेगी, हमें पानी लेने में इतनी विषमता पड़ेगी, ऐसा हम ने कभी सोचा भी नहीं था। आज देहातो की स्थिति ऐसी है कि पीने का पानी न होने से बहा से माइग्रेशन हो रहा है, लोग अपने गांवों को छोड़कर दूसरे गांवों में जा रहे हैं, पानी की तलाश में जा रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि आप ने जो बजट पेश किया है—अगर सारी रकम भी पीने के पानी के लिए लगानी पड़े तो आप लगा दें। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी गांव ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जहाँ पीने के पानी न हो। हमारे देश में 25 सालों के बाद भी पीने का पानी न मिले इस से ज्यादा हमारे लिये खराब बात नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि गृहबानी कर के पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये जितनी रकम की जरूरत हो, इम्पेक्टिव आप एनी बजट प्रपोजल्व फोरम सेशन कर दें और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कह दें कि जितना भी पैसा वे मागेगी सेंट्रल देगा।

आप ने जो बजट पेश किया है उस में थोड़ा इम्पेक्टिव दिया है। देश में कई इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ आज तक इम्पेक्टिव नहीं लगाई गई है। अगर हम गरीबों की तरफकी करना चाहते हैं तो जो बैकवर्ड ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, जहाँ पर इम्पेक्टिव नहीं लगी हुई है, वहाँ पर इम्पेक्टिव लगानी होगी। इम्पेक्टिव के लगाने बिना उन की तरफकी होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए इस बजट में जो इम्पेक्टिव दिया गया है बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में इम्पेक्टिव लगाने के लिये बजट में जो धोखा रखा है उसके

लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आम तौर पर खाद्य देण में सूखे की परिस्थिति है लेकिन यह परिस्थिति मैं क्वांटिटी नहीं है। बारिश न आये यह न हमने कहा था और न वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मत आइये। बारिश का आना या न आना कुदरत की बात है। पिछले सालों का हमारा ऐसा अनुभव रहा है कि हर साल दो तीन राज्यों में सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा होती है लेकिन इस साल की परिस्थिति ऐसी है हमारी कमनसीबी या बदनसीबी कि सारे देश में सूखा नजर आता है। परन्तु इस सूखे की परिस्थिति का हम हिम्मत के साथ सामना करना चाहते हैं। अपोजीशन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यों से मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि अगर किसी के दर्द हो तो चिल्लाने से उसका दर्द जाता नहीं है। अगर घर में कोई बीमार पड़ जाये और बाहर निकल कर आप चिल्लाने लगे कि लड़के को बुझा दिया गया है तो क्या उससे उसका बुझा चला जायेगा? नहीं। उसके लिए आपको दवाई करानी पड़ेगी। इसलिए मैं आप से कहता हू यदि आपके पास इस सूखे की कोई दवाई है तो सामने आ जाइये और बताइये कि इसको लगाने से दर्द चला जायेगा। अपोजीशन में जो बैठते हैं मेरे खयाल से अच्छे डाक्टर हैं, वे बीमारी का निदान कर सकते हैं, अच्छा निदान कर सकते हैं लेकिन उनके पास उसकी कोई दवाई नहीं है। इसलिए मेरे खयाल से जो डाक्टर निदान कर सकता है वह डाक्टर तो हो सकता है लेकिन अगर उसके पास दवाई नहीं है उस दर्द को दूर करने के लिए तो वह सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो सकता है। अपोजीशन में बैठने वाले चिल्लाते हैं कि सूखा है, पीने का पानी नहीं है, फूडशेन्स नहीं है, सामान विषम है लेकिन इन विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए आपके पास योजना क्या है वह बतायें? आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से जो इम्पोर्ट्स होते हैं उस पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने कस्टम ड्यूटी ज्यादा लगाई है। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा एक डेवलपिंग कंट्री। जब इन्वी-जीनस चीजें यहाँ नहीं मिलती हैं तभी बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इम्पोर्ट्स पर ज्यादा कस्टम ड्यूटी लगाने से तैयार माल काफी महंगा हो जायेगा और नयी नयी जो डेवलपिंग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको ज्यादा दिक्कत होगी। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में यदि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ डेवलपिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला है।

एक बात मैं खेती के बारे में भी कहना चाहूँगा। आपने गेहूँ का सारा बिजनेस टेक-ओवर कर लिया है। ठीक है, हमारी ऐसी पालिसी है कि सभी में इक्वीटेबिल डिस्ट्रि-ब्यूशन होना चाहिए लेकिन टेकओवर का डिस्मिशन लेने के बाद आप किसान के गेहूँ 73, 74 या 75 रुपये क्वींटल में प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। यदि आप साइटिफिक तरीके से विचार करें तो देखेंगे कि इस समय गेहूँ के प्रिबेलिंग रेट्स 150 से 200 क्वींटल या उससे भी ज्यादा हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में यदि आप किसानों से 74 या 75 रुपये क्वींटल गेहूँ प्राप्त करना चाहेंगे तो उसकी प्राप्ति में गवर्नमेन्ट के सामने बड़ी मुश्किल आयेगी। यदि आप दबाव से वसूल करना चाहेंगे तो किसान दूसरे साल से गेहूँ बोयेगे नहीं बल्कि वे कॉम्पर्सियल क्राफ्ट बोवा आरम्भ कर देंगे। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है यदि आप गेहूँ की लेबी लगाना चाहते हैं तो उसका काम भी रुपये प्रति क्वींटल के कम नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि इससे कम दाम आप रखेंगे तो मैं ऐसा अनुमूल करता हूँ कि उसकी प्राप्ति में सरकार को मुश्किल आयेगी।

12.29 hrs.

[Exit B A Kaban in the Chair]

गेहूँ का भाव तब करते समय गवर्नमेन्ट की देखभाल चाहिए कि गेहूँ का प्रोडक्शन क्या है, उसकी कोस्ट प्राइस क्या है। इन सारी बातों को कसीडर करना चाहिए। जब सरकार टेक्सटाइल की कीमत निश्चित करती है तो यह देखती है कि रुई का भाव क्या है, मजदूरी क्या है उसी तरह से गेहूँ के बारे में भी सारी चीजों को कसीडर करना चाहिए।

मैं आप से बता रहा हूँ कि जो लोग पंजाब में गेहूँ पैदा करते हैं वह तो नहर के पानी से होता है, लेकिन गुजरात, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र में दूध बिल से पैदा होता है। तो दोनों की कोस्ट प्राइस एक नहीं हो सकती है। इस से किसान को नुकसान होगा और वह साइटिफिक तरीका नहीं होगा। इसलिए जब भाव तय करें तो कोस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी कसीडर करनी चाहिए।

बजट के बारे में और कोई ज्यादा बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। अन्त में वित्त मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ और यह इसलिए कि मुश्किल के समय में भी जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है वह बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ पेश किया है। और बजट ऐसा है कि उस से कोई हैबक भी नहीं हुआ है तथा हमारा परपक्ष भी सर्व हो जायेगा। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

श्री अचल सिंह (भागुरा) मान्यवर, जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। देश को आजाद हुए 25 वर्ष हो गए हैं तब से हमारे देश पर विपत्तियाँ आती रही हैं। पार्टीशन हुआ कश्मीर की लड़ाई हुई, उस के बाद आइना ने हमला किया, उस के बाद पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया और अभी हाल में फिर पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया और करीब एक करोड़ सरगा-रों भारत में आये, उन को एक साल तक रखा, उन के खाने पीने का इंतजाम किया, और अब भी 90,000 बुढ़ बन्दी हमारे वहाँ हैं।

[श्री अंचल सिंह]

ये तमाम परेशानियां हैं जिन की वजह से हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं रही। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर कोई टैक्स बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह आवश्यक हैं। लेकिन मैं यह देखता हूं कि जो हमारी योजना है वह पूरी नहीं होती। खासतौर से हमारे विकास के लिए गल्ले की पैदावार, उद्योगों का विकास और फैलाव तथा खनिज पदार्थों का निकालना आवश्यक है।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है, 80 फीसदी लोग खेती में काम करते हैं और उस के वास्ते पानी, खाद, अच्छा बीज और मेहनत की जरूरत है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस बार चार प्रदेशों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और जो योजना हमारे यहां चल रही है वह बहुत धीमी चल रही है। खासतौर से मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूं 20 वर्ष से इस सदन में देख रहा हूं, जब भी मैंने कहा कि आगरे को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, जो कि राजस्थान के बार्डर पर है पश्चिमी आगरा, उस को पानी, मिलना चाहिए। मुझे बताया गया कि रामगंगा डैम बना रहे है। वह 1952 से बन रहा है लेकिन अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अगर रामगंगा डैम बन जाता तो आगरा जिले को, गुड़गांव को राजस्थान को पानी मिलता। लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं मिल रहा है। और जो पानी पहले से मिलता था उतना ही पानी आज भी मिल रहा है, उस में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि रामगंगा योजना जल्दी पूरी होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि अन्न के वास्ते पानी और बिजली की बहुत जरूरत है। बिजली की कमी के कारण बहुत से ट्यूब वेल बन्द हो गए हैं। खुशकिस्मती से वर्षा अच्छी हो गयी इसलिए गेहूं की फसल बत अच्छी है और उस से काफी राहत हम को मिलेगी। आज कल बिजली की कमी बहुत महसूस हो रही है। इस से खेती और उद्योगों के अन्दर बहुत कमी होती है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में बिजली पैदा

की जाये क्योंकि आज कल बिजली से बहुत से काम चलते हैं इस से हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। अभी हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली विभाग में काम करने वालों का स्ट्राइक हुआ था जिस की वजह से कई करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान इंडस्ट्री में हुआ इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि बिजली की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जाये।

मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि हमारे देश में आये दिन हड़तालें होती हैं और घेराव होते हैं। यह स्टेट्स में भी होता है और सेंटर में भी होता है। इस की वजह से आगजनी होती है। और स्टेट की प्रापर्टी को बरबाद किया जाता है और काफी नुकसान होता है। हमने देखा कि हाल में आंध्र में क्या हुआ, पंजाब में क्या हुआ, असम में क्या हुआ। इसी तरीके से और प्रान्तों में स्ट्राइक हुए हैं और आगजनी और लूटमार हुई है तथा दूसरी गड़बड़ियां हुई हैं। जो बहुत से हमारे राजनीतिक दल हैं वे भी इस मामले में उनकी उकसाते हैं। बजाय इस के कि इस प्रवृत्ति को दबाने में सहयोग दें, वह उनको उकसाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की बातों को राष्ट्रद्रोह घोषित किया जाये। जो भी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को खराब करता है उस के वास्ते कोई खास कानून बनना चाहिए। जिससे जो व्यक्ति या जो समाज अथवा समाज के लोग राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाये उनके ऊपर ठेक्स लगाया जाये। हम ने पिछले जमाने में देखा है कि जहां भी कोई राष्ट्रीय अपराध होता था वहां पर प्यु-निटिव टैक्स लगाया जाता था और उसको वहां के लोगों से वसूल किया जाता था। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि लोगों को डर हो और वह राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को नष्ट न करें।

मैं यह भी अनुभव करता हूं कि जो भी हमारी प्लैन्स बनती हैं वह बहुत अच्छी बनती हैं, केन्द्र में प्लैन बनाई जाती हैं, लेकिन जब वह स्टेट्स को भेजी जाती है तो उन का ठीक तरह से उपयोग नहीं होता। साथ ही साथ

जो हमारी (अब) नहीं, बल्कि बीकरबाड़ी, होती है वह इस काम को पूरा नहीं करना चाहती। इस कारण हमारा पैसा बर्बाद होता है और जनता को भी तकलीफ होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो भी प्लैन्स बनाई जायें उन को ठीक ढंग से काम में लाया जाये क्योंकि सभी जगहों पर गड़बड़ियाँ चल रही हैं। हर काम में रिजर्व का बाजार गर्म रहता है और दूसरी बातें भी होती हैं जिन के कारण हमारी प्लैन्स सफल नहीं होती हैं।

अभी सरकार ने सेवू के होल्सेल ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में लिया है यह बहुत अच्छा किया है। लेकिन इस को ठीक से कार्यान्वित होना चाहिए ताकि यह उपभोक्ता को ठीक भाव पर मिल सके। आजकल जो हमारी राशन की या केअर आइस शाप्स हैं उन में अक्सर चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं और दूसरी गड़बड़ियाँ होती हैं? इस के साथ साथ भी कूडब्रैस के रिटेलर हैं उन को भी काम में लगाया जाये ताकि उन की भी जीविका चले और सारी स्कीम ठीक से सफल हो सके।

बाज हन केबले हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है, इसलिए कि विदेशों में मुद्राओं का मूल्य गिर रहा है। बांस तोर के डालर की कीमत तो बहुत गिर गई है। उस का बांस कारण यह है कि उस का 10 पन्सेट अकमूल्शन हो गया है और आगे और भी गिरने की सम्भावना है। उस का बांस कारण है कि बियतनाम की लड़ाई के कारण उस का काफी खर्च हुआ है। जापान और वेस्ट जर्मनी की मुद्रा स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसे जापान और वेस्ट जर्मनी वाले अपने यहाँ काम करते हैं उसी तरीके से हम लोग भी अपने यहाँ काम करें और सरकार को पूरी सहूलियत दें। हमें ऐसी करों को गड़बड़ के लिए अत्यन्त समझित हो सकना है।

इस के अलावा मैं चाहूंगा कि जो इनकम टैक्स में छूट की लिमिट 6,000 रु. रखी गई है उस को 7,500 रु. कर दिया जाये क्योंकि आज कल रुपये की वैल्यू बहुत कम हो गई है। मामूली से मामूली धोदमी भी पाँच सौ हजार रुपये पैदा कर लेता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगे।

आपने कपडे पर कंट्रोल लगाया है। कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बेचने की आपने व्यवस्था की है। यह करोड़ों रुपये का शहरों में पहुंचता है लेकिन लोगों को कंट्रोल रेट पर नहीं मिला है। उसका भी ब्लैक हो रहा है। इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अनएकार्डिड मनी या ब्लैक मनी भी बहुत चल रहा है। कई हजार करोड़ रुपये यह होगा। इससे काफी परेशानी भी हो रही है। आपको कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए ताकि यह बाहर आ सके और सकुलेशन में आ सके। जिन के पास यह धन है उन से कहा जाए कि वे अगर गवर्न-मेंट की सिक्योरिटीज में या शेयरों में इसको लगाते हैं तो इसका कुछ परसेंटेज वे अपने पास रख भी सकते हैं। इस से इसको बाहर लाने में आपको मदद मिलेगी। वे इसको जब काम में लगायेंगे और यह क्लाइंट मनी हो जायेगा तो आपको इस पर टैक्स भी मिलेगा और बेरोजगारी भी इस से कुछ कम होगी।

यह खुशी की बात है कि लंदन के एक पेपर ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में बहुत ही अच्छा लिखा है उसने कहा कि यह संसार की सबसे बरिष्ठ महिला है और उनकी उसने बड़ी तारीफ की है। उसने उनको जिम्मेदारी की संज्ञा दी है और उनकी बहुत सी बानी बिगटर प्राक न्यू इंडिया, विष्णु बर्मा रि-बैर प्राफ डेमोक्रेसी और सिब यानी ईस्टार्चर प्राफ फकिस्तान का उल्लेख किया है। संसार में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा बहुत बढ़ी

[श्री वसन्त सिंह]

है। यह हमेशा कहती है कि हमारे बिरोधी दल दाल हमारे काम में बाधा डालते हैं और राष्ट्र का नुकसान करते हैं। अगर वे सहयोग दें तो लोगों को राहत मिल सकती है, लोगों का भला हो सकता है। मैं कहूँ कि गरीबी और बेकारी खत्म करना कोई बच्चों का खेल नहीं है, एक दिन या एक साल में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। 56 करोड़ भावमियों का यह देश है। उनकी बहुबूटी के लिये काम करना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है, वे खुशहाल हों ऐसा करना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। उस ओर हम चल पड़े हैं। बेकारी दूर करने के लिए हमने कई प्रोग्राम शुरू किए हैं, कौश प्रोग्राम है, और दूसरी तमाम बातें हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इन कामों में बिरोधी दल वाले हमें सहयोग दें ताकि हम राष्ट्र का हित कर सकें। जब हड़तालें प्रचलित की जाती हैं तो राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। प्रांथ में करोड़ रुपयों की राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है इस एजेंटेशन में। इसका असर न केवल वहाँ पर बल्कि तमाम देश पर पड़ा है और हमारी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर भी पड़ता है मैं चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ हमें सहयोग प्रदान करें ताकि राष्ट्र की उन्नति हम कर सकें और जनता को सुखी बना सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस बजट को पेश करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ और उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):**  
Sir, let me begin by congratulating you on this the first day, we are having the pleasure of having you in the Chair. Let me at the outset also congratulate the Finance Minister on his fine performance of the balancing act of walking on a tight rope. Although he has not been able to balance the budget, he has succeeded in presenting one of the best social welfare budgets of recent times.

Budgeting with taxation is essentially a feature of the capitalist econo-

my and, therefore, we cannot by any stretch of imagination, call this a socialist budget because that will be a contradiction in terms. Let us, therefore, objectively analyse the task which he set before himself and to what extent it has been achieved. These are set down in paras 2, 11, 12 and 100 in his speech where he has laid down the directions. I must thank him for the small mercy shown. He has taxed tobacco, but left liquor untouched. That is a small mercy. Probably the Finance Minister wants to discourage minor vices. This is his third budgetary child, and I hope he does not take to family planning hereafter as far as the budget is concerned.

But let us consider whether during his tenure he has achieved the task set before the nation. I will take them in three parts: concentration of wealth and economic power, regional imbalances and unemployment. To what extent have our budgets helped to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor? Part I of the report of the Committee on distribution of income and the level of living, known as the Mahalanobis Report, states: "While moving in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd August, 1960 that the draft outline of the third Five Year Plan be considered, the Prime Minister referred to the increase in national income during the first and the second plan periods, and stated that it would be desirable for an expert committee to enquire how this additional income has been spread in the country. The Minister mentioned again, it is said, that the national income over the first and second Plans has gone up by 42 per cent and the per capita income by 20 per cent. Now, a legitimate query is made, where has this gone." This was in 1960. We are still asking this question.

The Economic Survey that was presented to us gives on page 1 that "although the national income rose from Rs. 13,200 crores in 1960-61, on 1960-61 prices, it increased to Rs. 19,200 crores in 1972, that is, by 45 per cent, whereas the per capita income increased from Rs. 308 in 1961-62 to



Rs. 348 in 1972 that is, hardly a rise of 13 per cent." Now, even if we make allowance for the growth of population by 10 crores, that would add another three per cent. Make it 16 per cent. Yet where has this 29 per cent gone? That is the question. The national income of 29 per cent—where has this disappeared in this country? It is not reflected in the per capita income, and the answer is simple. The answer is those Rs. 7,000 crores of black money. Dig up and you will know. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, if we know the answer to this legitimate query, to some extent you can see where it has gone.

Therefore, we have to ask the same question prevailing even after 12 years. The graph given in the Economic Survey, as I have shown, shows this gap.

Then, look at it from another angle. The assets of only eight houses during the three years from 1966-67 to 1969-70 increased from Rs 1,597.49 crores to Rs 2,085.2 crores and by a further 10 per cent per year as recently stated by the Minister in the other House. According to the Reserve Bank of India's annual study, hardly 200 enterprises doubled their retained or take-

home profits from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 97 crores in two years between 1968-69 and 1970-71. After the nationalisation of the bank and the LIC,

19 hrs.

according to an official survey, while the capital raise<sup>d</sup> in the private corporate sector in 1968-69 was Rs. 96.4 crores, it went down to Rs. 86.7 crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 77.7 crores in 1971-72 during the regime of our Finance Minister. During the same period the public financing institutions increased their lending to this sector from Rs. 86 crores to Rs. 162 crores, nearly doubled. The dominant position, the stranglehold of the private sector continues inspite of all tall-talk of acquiring commanding heights. Even now 86.4 per cent of the net production is in the private sector

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

19.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 14, 1973/Phalguna 23, 1894 (Saka).*